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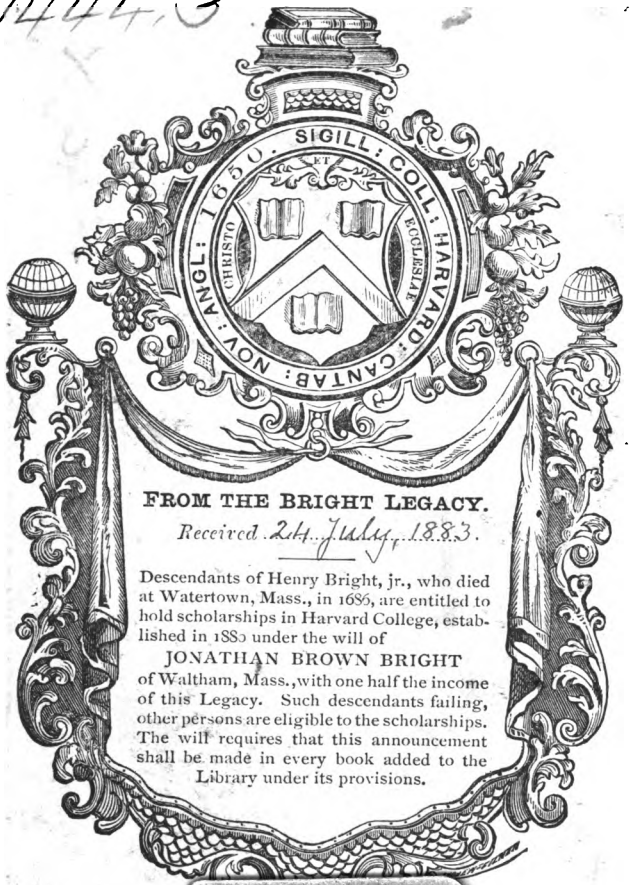
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JOSEPH ADDISON.

Westminster Abbey, IV. 199.

JOSEPH ADDISON was born on the 1st of May, 1672, at Milston, Wiltshire, of which parish his father, afterward Dean of Lichfield, was then rector. Joseph was sent to school at the Charter-house, where his progress was so rapid that at the age of fifteen he was qualified for the university. He entered Queen's College, Oxford, in 1687, but was afterward transferred to Magdalen College, and took the master's degree in 1693. At the university he was distinguished for his Latin poetry. At the age of twenty-one he published his first English poem, a short one addressed to Dryden.

He was originally intended for the church; but in 1695 he addressed to Lord Somers a poem on one of King William's campaigns, which a few years later gained him a pension of £300 a year; and from this time he seems to have devoted himself to politics, or at least to have given up all thought of taking orders. He travelled on the Continent, and while in Italy wrote his "Epistle to Lord Halifax," his "Dialogues on Medals," and a part of "Cato." His pension was

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discontinued on the death of King William, and he returned to England. He celebrated the victory of Blenheim in a poem entitled "The Campaign," and in reward was appointed Commissioner of Appeals. Two years later he became Under Secretary of State, and in 1709 he went to Ireland as secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

About this time Addison began to contribute to "The Tatler," edited by Steele, and to the "Whig Examiner." On the first day of March, 1711, he and Steele issued the first number of "The Spectator." The first paper was written by Addison, and opened with a passage which may be quoted as pertinent to the present volume: "I have observed that a reader seldom peruses a book with pleasure, till he knows whether the writer of it be a black or a fair man, of a mild or choleric disposition, married or a bachelor, with other particulars of the like nature, that conduce very much to the right understanding of an author. To gratify this curiosity, which is so natural in a reader, I design this paper and my next as prefatory discourses to my following writings, and shall give some account in them of the several persons that are engaged in this work." I believe it is De Quincey who somewhere observes that it is not before, but after the perusal of a book, that the reader wishes to know something of the author.

"The Spectator" was continued daily till December 6, 1712, when it was discontinued. On June 18, 1714, Addison recommenced it alone, and it was issued triweekly till December 20, when it finally ceased. Addison was the author of 274 of the 635 essays included

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in the two series. The article on "Westminster Abbey" was published on Friday, March 30, 1711, and in the reprints of "The Spectator" is numbered 26.

The tragedy of "Cato" was completed and put upon the stage in 1713. It had an immediate and almost unparalleled success; not on account of its dramatic or poetic merits, but because of its author's position and its supposed political significance. Such significance, if it existed at all, was so skilfully concealed by ambiguity, that both Whigs and Tories applauded. Dennis alone condemned it; and time has shown that Dennis was right and England was wrong.

Addison married the Dowager Countess of Warwick in 1716, and in 1717 accepted the office of Secretary of State. These were the two great blunders of his life; the marriage was uncongenial, and he was utterly unfit for the office. He was timid and awkward in public, and could not speak in Parliament. He resigned at the end of a year; and two years later, June 17, 1719, he died at Holland House, Kensington, leaving one daughter. Tickell was his literary executor, and published his complete works in four quarto volumes.

With all his greediness for political preferment, Addison was pure and simple in his private life, and a hearty advocate of liberty. Pope's celebrated word-picture of him is almost to be taken by contraries. With the exception of his ode, "The spacious firmament on high," and a few hymns, his "Spectator" essays are the only portion of his works that still really lives. Dr. Johnson said of him: "Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not osten-

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tatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison," — which was just enough at the time it was uttered; but Macaulay, Hawthorne, and Ruskin — the three supreme masters of English prose — were then unborn.

JOHN BANIM.

The Rival Dreamers, XII. 179.

JOHN BANIM was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, April 3, 1798, and was educated at the college there, where Congreve, Swift, Berkeley, and some others who have become famous in English literature, had studied. In 1813 Banim went to Dublin to study painting, but was not very successful, and returned to Kilkenny, where he gave lessons in drawing. His real passion was for literature, and it was not long before he yielded to it and sought literary employment in London. In 1821 he produced his tragedy of "Damon and Pythias," which was brought out by Kemble and Macready at Covent Garden with great success. In conjunction with his brother Michael (born in 1796) he published, in 1825, the first series of "Tales by the O'Hara Family," — novels of Irish life, powerful and vivid in representations of crime and misery. A second series was published in 1826. A collection of their short stories, which had appeared in various magazines and annuals, was published in 1838, under the title "The Bit o'

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Writin', and other Tales," and included "The Rival Dreamers." John Banim also wrote a few lyrical poems, which are of the same cast as his stories. He spent some time in Paris, where his only son died, and then returned to Dublin, ill, poor, and dispirited. His condition was made known to Sir Robert Peel, who granted him a pension from the civil list of £150 a year, to which £40 a year was subsequently added for the education of his daughter. Banim died near Kilkenny, August 1, 1842. Irish critics generally rank him as the first of distinctively Irish novelists. His life, by P. J. Murray, with extracts from his correspondence, was published in 1857, and is included in the complete works of the O'Hara Family, in ten volumes.

ANNA LÆTITIA BARBAULD.

Life, XV. 193.

ANNA LÆTITIA AIKIN was born at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire, England, June 20, 1743. Her father, Rev. John Aikin, a Unitarian minister, bestowed great care upon her education. When she was fifteen years of age they removed to Warrington, in Lancashire. In 1773 she published a volume of poems, which passed through four editions in a year. In 1774 she married Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, and removed to Palgrave, in Suffolk, where they kept a school for eleven years. She published "Devo-

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tional Pieces, compiled from the Psalms of David," "Early Lessons for Children," "Hymns in Prose for Children," and, with her brother John Aikin, "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose." She removed with her husband to Hampstead in 1786, and in 1802 to Stoke-Newington, where she spent the remainder of her life. She edited numerous collections and compilations, including "The British Novelists," with biographical and critical sketches, and published also a miscellany entitled "The Female Spectator." She died on March 9, 1825. Her works, in two volumes 8vo, have been edited by her niece, Lucy Aikin. Her life and correspondence, with selections from her works, in two volumes, edited by Grace A. Ellis, was published in Boston in 1874.

RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM.

Jerry Jarvis's Wig, IV. 60.

RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM was born at Canterbury, England, December 6, 1788. He inherited a small estate at the age of sixteen, and three years later he entered Oxford University, where he became intimate with Theodore Hook. He studied law, but ultimately devoted himself to theology, took orders, and accepted a curacy at Ashford, in Kent. He married in 1814, and became rector of Snargate. Subsequently he was successively rector of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gregory by St. Paul, in London, president of Sion College, divin-

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ity reader of St. Paul's, and divinity reader of St. Faith. He was thrown from a gig and had his leg broken, and while laid up from this accident he wrote his first book, "Baldwin," a novel. He wrote another novel, entitled "My Cousin Nicholas," a story of college life, which originally appeared in "Blackwood," and thereafter became a frequent contributor, of both prose and verse, to the magazines. But though he was a voluminous writer, he never neglected his clerical duties. In 1837 he began in "Bentley's Miscellany," under the *nom de plume* of Thomas Ingoldsby, the "Ingoldsby Legends," his most famous, in fact his only famous work. They attracted wide attention, and have been issued collectively in numerous editions. Barham died in London, on June 17, 1845, from the effects of a cold which he had taken at the opening of the Royal Exchange. He is said to have been a good talker and the very ideal of a story-teller. The first complete edition of his "Legends" was published in three volumes in 1847, with a memoir by his son.

WILLIAM BARNES.

The Slanten Light o' Vall, XV. 20. — Not Far to Go, XV. 43.

WILLIAM BARNES was born at Rush-hay, Dorsetshire, England, in 1810. His father was a small farmer, and the boy's means of education were limited; yet he has become eminent both as a poet and

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as a scholar. He was for several years master of the grammar school in Dorchester, after which he took orders, and at the age of thirty-seven became curate of Whitcombe. In 1862 he was made rector of Winterbourn-Came, Dorset. In 1840 he published "An Investigation of the Laws of Case in Language," and also "An Arithmetical and Commercial Dictionary," which have been followed by "Tiev, or a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue," "An Anglo-Saxon Dialectus," and other philological works from his pen, for which he was awarded a pension in 1860.

In 1844 Mr. Barnes published "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect, with a Dissertation and Glossary," which seems to have attracted little or no attention till 1859, when he published another volume of dialect poems, under the title "Hwomely Rhymes." The "North British Review" then took him up, and declared him to be "the best writer of rustic eclogues since Theocritus." Other periodicals followed with admiring reviews, and Barnes soon received the recognition which was his due. He published another volume of "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect," in 1862, and "Poems of Rural Life, in common English," in 1868; both of which have been republished in Boston. His poems seldom exhibit a very striking thought, or perhaps even a very original expression; but they all have a sort of atmosphere of homely romance which renders them genuinely poetical. Yet the reader cannot help regretting their faintness, while he acknowledges their delicacy.

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JAMES BEATTIE.

The Hermit, XV. 175.

JAMES BEATTIE was born at Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, Scotland, October 25, 1735. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he excelled in the classics. In 1758 he was appointed a master in the grammar school of Aberdeen, and married the daughter of the head master. Two years later he became Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College. His first publication was a volume of "Original Poems, and Translations," issued in 1760, which was followed in 1765 by a poem entitled "The Judgment of Paris." In 1770 he published an "Essay on Truth," in which he assailed the scepticism of Hume. It attracted the attention of all classes, was translated into several languages, and at once gave Beattie a wide popularity. He visited London, had a private conference with George III., who gave him a pension of £200, and became intimate with Dr. Johnson and Bishop Porteus. He was solicited to take holy orders, and was promised high preferments, but firmly declined. This famous essay, which was supposed to have demonstrated the immutability of truth, is now entirely forgotten. Beattie published the first part of "The Minstrel," his longest poem, in 1771, and the second part in 1774. He intended to complete it with a third part, which was never written. It is designed "to trace the progress of a poetical genius, born in a rude age, from the first dawning of fancy and reason, till that

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period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a minstrel." This work increased his fame and gave Beattie a permanent place among the poets of our language. His shorter poem "The Hermit" is equally characteristic, and has long been a favorite with collectors and readers. In 1776 he published a series of essays on Poetry, Music, etc.; in 1783, "Dissertations, Moral and Critical"; in 1786, "The Evidences of the Christian Religion"; and in 1790–93, "The Elements of Moral Science."

Beattie's last years were saddened by the loss of his two sons, and by other domestic afflictions. He died in Aberdeen, August 18, 1803. His friend Sir William Forbes wrote his biography.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

The Tiger, XV. 96. — The Little Black Boy, XV. 181.

WILLIAM BLAKE was born in London, November 28, 1757. His father, a hosier, observing the boy's skill in drawing, apprenticed him to an engraver. As soon as he was of age, Blake began to engrave for the booksellers. He had written verses since he was very young, and at the age of twenty-four he published a small volume of poems, which was not successful. A year later he married Catherine Boucher. She could not read or write, but she appreciated his work, and became a skilful and efficient helper. They had no children.

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Blake believed that he was inspired for his work by various spirits, and that the spirit of his brother revealed to him certain portions of a secret mechanical process which he invented in 1788 for illustrating and printing his own poems. Both the verses and the illustrations were traced on a plate of copper with varnish, and the parts not thus protected were eaten away with acid, leaving the letters and figures raised. A common printing-press was then used for the impression. Generally the verses were printed in red, and the ornamentation in some other color. Some of the sets were left as they came from the press, and others were colored by hand like the original drawings. His wife assisted him in the printing and tinting, and bound up the sheets. The first book which he issued in this way was entitled "Songs of Innocence" (1789), and contained 27 pages, 5 by 7 inches. The price for a tinted set was twenty guineas. In 1794 he published in the same manner "Songs of Experience," with sixty etchings, which began to draw attention toward Blake as a peculiar and original artist. These were followed by "Books of Prophecies," including The Book of Thel, The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, Visions of the Daughters of Albion, America, Europe, The First Book of Urizen, The Book of Ahania, and The Song of Los. A brief extract from his Proverbs of Hell will give an idea of the strangeness and often deep suggestiveness of these writings: —

Excess of sorrow laughs. Excess of joy weeps.

The roaring of lions, the howling of wolves, the raging of the stormy sea, and the destructive sword, are portions of eternity too great for the eye of man.

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The fox condemns the trap, not himself.

Joys impregnate. Sorrows bring forth.

Let man wear the fell of the lion, woman the fleece of the sheep.

What is now proved was once only imagined.

The cistern contains; the fountain overflows.

One thought fills immensity.

Every thing possible to be believed is an image of truth.

The eagle never lost so much time as when he submitted to learn of the crow.

These works are now very scarce, and bear an almost fabulous price. By the same process he illustrated Blair's "Grave," Young's "Night Thoughts," and other books. Near the close of his life he produced his "Inventions for the Book of Job," which are considered his finest work. He also made fantastic portraits, such as "The Ghost of a Flea," "The Man who built the Pyramids," and "Nebuchadnezzar eating grass." He believed that he conversed with the spirits of Homer, Dante, Milton, and other great poets, some of whom inspired him to engrave their portraits.

At one time he contemplated removing to America, but a vision warned him not to. All his life, with the exception of four years, was spent in London, where he and his wife lived comfortably for forty-five years on the sale of his works, and were never in debt. He died on August 12, 1827, and his widow died in 1831. In his last hour he lay singing, and when his wife stopped to listen, he said, as he had often said before: "My beloved, they are not mine; no, they are not mine." He had written: "I assert for myself that I do not behold the

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outward creation, and that it is hindrance, not action! 'What!' it will be questioned, 'when the sun rises, do you not see a round disk of fire somewhat like a guinea?' O, no, no! I see an innumerable company of the heavenly host crying, 'Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty.' I question not my corporeal eye any more than I would question a window concerning sight. I look through it, not with it."

Charles Lamb wrote: "Blake is a real name, I assure you; and a most extraordinary man he is, if he is still living. He is the Blake whose wild designs accompany a splendid edition of Blair's 'Grave.' He paints in water-colors, marvellous strange pictures, — visions of his brain, — which he asserts he has seen. They have great merit. I must look upon him as one of the most extraordinary persons of the age."

Mrs. Jameson said: "The most original, and in truth the only new and original version of the Scripture idea of angels which I have met with is that of William Blake, a poet-painter."

Blake's life has been written by Alexander Gilchrist, in two volumes, with nearly all his poems, and numerous fac-similes (London, 1863); and Swinburne the poet has published a biographical and critical essay, with a few fac-similes (London, 1868). The "Inventions for the Book of Job," reproduced by the heliotype process, with descriptive notes and a biographical sketch by Charles Eliot Norton, was published in Boston in 1874; and in the same year a complete edition of Blake's works, edited with a memoir by William Michael Rossetti, appeared in London.

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GEORGE HENRY BOKER.

Dirge for a Soldier, XV. 134.

GEORGE HENRY BOKER was born in Philadelphia, in 1824. He ~~was~~ graduated at Princeton College in 1842, and studied law, but has never practised. His first publication was "The Lesson of Life, and other Poems" (1847). His first tragedy, "Calaynos," produced soon after, was brought out in London, and was successful. His other plays include "Anne Boleyn," "Leonor de Guzman," and "Francesca da Rimini." His "Plays and Poems" have been published in Boston, in two volumes, to which he has added a volume of "Poems of the War," including many patriotic poems written during the war of the Rebellion, the best of which is the "Dirge for a Soldier."

This poem is in memory of General Philip Kearny, who was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, received a commission in the United States army in 1837, distinguished himself in the Mexican War, losing an arm in the attack on the city of Mexico, and became famous as one of our most brilliant officers during the Rebellion. He fell at the battle of Chantilly, in Virginia, September 1, 1862.

Mr. Boker edited "Lippincott's Magazine" in 1868–70, was appointed United States minister resident at Constantinople in 1871, and was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1874.

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JOHN BROWN, M. D.

Rab and his Friends, IV. 7. — Marjorie Fleming, X. 108.

JOHN BROWN was born in Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in September, 1810. His father, Rev. John Brown, pastor of the Burgher congregation at Biggar, and afterward Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, was the author of several theological works. John the younger was graduated at the University of Edinburgh, studied medicine, and became a practising physician in Edinburgh. He has been a frequent contributor to the "North British Review" and other periodicals, and is especially celebrated for his papers on dogs. His contributions have been collected in two volumes, entitled "Horæ Subsecivæ," republished in Boston with the title translated, "Spare Hours." "Rab and his Friends," which I sometimes think is the finest short story in the language, he assures us is "in all essentials strictly matter of fact."

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Mother and Poet, XIV. 194. — A Musical Instrument, XV. 11.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BARRETT was born at Hope End, Herefordshire; the date is variously given, from 1805 to 1809. She received such an education as is not usually given to girls, became a fine

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classical scholar, and was familiar with the various systems of philosophy. Up to the time of her marriage with Robert Browning (1846) her life was passed mainly in London. In 1837 she accidentally burst a blood-vessel in the lungs, and soon after she received an additional shock from witnessing the drowning of her brother in the capsizing of a yacht. For nine years thereafter she lived in a darkened chamber in her father's house in Wimpole Street, London. There is a pretty story to the effect that her acquaintance with Robert Browning arose from the graceful compliment which she paid to his genius in "Lady Geraldine's Courtship." He "called to express in person his acknowledgments, and was admitted into the invalid's presence by the happy mistake of a new servant." But the authenticity of the story is doubtful. Immediately after their marriage they went to Italy, and for fourteen years they lived in Florence, in a house (Casa Guidi) which she has immortalized. There Mrs. Browning died, on the morning of June 29, 1861. She left one son.

She began to write for the magazines at a very early age, and published her first volume in 1826, "An Essay on Mind, with other Poems." What were the merits of these early poems it is impossible to say; for in her later collections she repudiated the entire contents of that volume, and no copy of it is to be found. In 1833 she published "Prometheus Bound, and Miscellaneous Poems." This also she considered a failure, and some years later she made a new translation of the "Prometheus," which is the one that now stands in her collected works. In 1838 she published "The Seraphim, and other

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Poems," and subsequently "A Drama of Exile." In 1844 she issued the first collected edition of her poems, in two volumes. It happened that the volumes were of unequal thickness, and at the last moment the publisher demanded additional matter for the thinner one, whereupon in twelve hours she produced "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," which exhibits both her beauties and her faults perhaps more strikingly than any other single poem. The second collected edition of her poems was issued in 1856, and in this appeared for the first time her "Sonnets from the Portuguese." These forty-four sonnets, which under the thin pretence of translation really record her own heart history, if read consecutively as one poem, constitute her strongest and most perfect work. In 1851 she published "Casa Guidi Windows," a poetical dissertation on the condition of Italy, in whose revolutionary struggles she was intensely interested; and in 1856, "Aurora Leigh," a novel in blank verse. Her last publication was "Poems before Congress" (1860), republished in the United States under the title "Napoleon III. in Italy." A few unpublished poems were collected after her death. She wrote numerous prose articles, chiefly in the form of reviews, but the only ones preserved in her collected works are a series of essays on the Greek Christian poets.

"Mother and Poet" refers to Laura Savio, an Italian poetess residing in Turin, whose sons were killed at Ancona and Gaeta. It was a peculiar subject, for which Mrs. Browning was peculiarly fitted; and of all recent poems which have a living human interest, this seems to me to be poetically one of the most perfect. It

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good to have one such in our literature, to offset the multitude of clanging rhymes by which our boys from their very cradles are imbued with the notion that war in itself is a glorious thing.

"A Musical Instrument" was one of the last poems she wrote.

ROBERT BROWNING.

Rabbi Ben Ezra, XIV. 128. — How they brought the Good News, XIV. 199. — The Lost Leader, XV. 119. — Evelyn Hope, XV. 161.

ROBERT BROWNING was born in 1812, in Camberwell, a suburb of London. He was educated at the University of London, and in 1832 went to Italy. He made a profound study of both mediæval and modern Italy, the result of which is seen in his published works. In 1835 he published "Paracelsus," a dramatic poem, which met with no popular success. Two years later he produced a tragedy, "Strafford," which was brought out in London, with Macready as the hero; and this also was unsuccessful. The play of "Pippa Passes" was more fortunate, and some readers consider it Browning's best drama. In 1840 he published "Sordello," a long poem in heroic couplets, based on the supposed life of the Mantuan poet mentioned in the sixth canto of the Purgatorio. "Sordello" has long since become a synonyme for the unintelligible. The wags say the only

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person who ever had the hardihood to declare that he could read it was a lunatic, and even he did not pretend to understand it. In a dedication written in 1863 Browning says: "The historical decoration was purposely of no more importance than a background requires; and my stress lay on the incidents in the development of a soul: little else is worth study."

Between 1842 and 1846 Mr. Browning published a series of dramatic and lyric poems, under the general title of "Bells and Pomegranates," his first work that contained any of the elements of popularity. Among them was a tragedy entitled "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," which, though it failed on the stage, is a perfect masterpiece as a dramatic poem. "The Lost Leader" and "How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix" were also included in this series.

In the autumn of 1846 he married in London Elizabeth Barrett, and they removed at once to Italy, where they resided until her death, in 1861. Their home in Florence has been described by visitors as a sort of poet's paradise. One says: "Those who have known Casa Guidi as it was, can never forget the square anteroom, with its great picture, and piano-forte at which the boy Browning passed many an hour; the little dining-room, covered with tapestry, where hung medallions of Tennyson, Carlyle, and Robert Browning; the long room, filled with plaster casts and studies, which was Mr. Browning's retreat; and dearest of all, the large drawing-room, where she always sat. It opens upon a balcony filled with plants, and looks out v the old iron-gray church of Santa Felice. Ther

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something about this room that seemed to make it a proper and especial haunt for poets. The dark shadows and subdued light gave it a dreamy look, which was enhanced by the tapestry-covered walls and the old pictures of saints, that looked out sadly from their carved frames of black wood. Large book-cases, constructed of specimens of Florentine carving, selected by Mr. Browning, were brimming over with wise-looking books. Tables were covered with more gayly bound volumes, the gifts of brother authors. Dante's grave profile, a cast of Keats's face and brow, taken after death, a pen-and-ink sketch of Tennyson, the genial face of John Kenyon (Mrs. Browning's good friend and relative), little paintings of the boy Browning, — all attracted the eye in turn, and gave rise to a thousand musings. But the glory of all, and that which sanctified all, was seated in a low arm-chair, near the door. A small table, strewn with writing-materials, books, and newspapers, was always by her side."

Since the death of his wife Mr. Browning has resided in London. His poetry has never been as popular as hers, and until recently his books have probably returned him little if any pecuniary profit. But they were not obliged to write for a living. Browning inherited a competence; and Mr. John Kenyon, Mrs. Browning's cousin (himself a poet), who died in 1856, left them a legacy of £10,000.

The first collective edition of Robert Browning's poems was issued in 1849. In 1850 he published "Christmas Eve and Easter Day"; and in 1855, "Men and Women," consisting of fifty poems, — some of them

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his finest lyrics. "Evelyn Hope" was included in this volume, which closes with the universally admired "One Word More," addressed to Mrs. Browning. In 1864 he published "Dramatis Personæ," a volume of dramatic lyrics and contemplative monologues, which included "Rabbi Ben Ezra." "The Ring and the Book," the longest poem in the English language, appeared in 1868. It is a disquisition on a complicated crime, and tells the story over and over, putting it successively into the mouth of various characters, each of whom gives it his own coloring and draws his own conclusions. This is done with so much skill and subtlety that any but the most deeply philosophical reader will inevitably adopt every view of the affair as he proceeds. "Balaustion's Adventure" and "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," were published in 1871; "Fifine at the Fair," in 1872; "The Red Cotton Nightcap Country," in 1873; and "Aristophanes' Apology," in 1875.

Browning's great fault is obscurity of expression, which seems to be due partly to his own carelessness and partly to the wonderful fertility of his thought. Often he seems compelled to crush down an idea into a sentence which is too small for it, in order to make room for the next. He is probably the deepest and most philosophical thinker of all who now write English. For a simple comparison of his mode of thought with an ordinary poet's, take the story of the glove and the lions, which both he and Leigh Hunt have recounted in verse. Hunt stops at the first and most obvious moral, where everybody else would have stopped.

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Browning drives right past that, and brings to light an ulterior lesson which no one had suspected. If he possessed anything like Tennyson's art of expression, he would be second to none save Shakespeare. As it is, few but his poorest and least characteristic poems, like "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," will ever be popular, and a century or two hence a score of minor poets will shine with a borrowed lustre gained by patient delving in his works.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Thanatopsis, XV. 75. — The Death of the Flowers, XV. 100.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was born, November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass. His father, Peter Bryant, was a physician. William wrote poetry for the local newspapers at the age of ten, and three years later wrote "The Embargo," a political satire, and "The Spanish Revolution," which his friends printed. At the age of eighteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," which has enjoyed a popularity like that of Gray's "Elegy." It was first published in the "North American Review," in 1817. Among the numerous editions of it is one in which the whole poem is given in a fac-simile of the author's manuscript. He spent two years at Williams College, but did not graduate, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He practised a few years at Plainfield and

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Great Barrington, and gained a high rank in the profession, but had more taste for literature, to which by the time he was thirty he had devoted himself entirely.

Mr. Bryant delivered his longest poem, "The Ages," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Harvard College, in 1821; and in the same year the first collection of his poems was printed at Cambridge. In 1825 he removed to New York City and became editor of the "New York Review." In 1826 he was associated with William Coleman in the editorship of the "Evening Post," over which he acquired exclusive control a few years later. In 1832 a complete edition of his poems was published in New York, which Washington Irving caused to be republished in London. It received an appreciative criticism in "Blackwood," from which Bryant's European reputation dates. He visited Europe in 1834, 1845, and 1849, on the third journey going also to Egypt and the Holy Land, and still again in 1857. His numerous letters written thence to the "Evening Post" have been collected in two volumes. He published "Thirty Poems" in 1864, and in 1870–71 translations of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" in blank verse, — said by high authorities to be the best English version of Homer. Several of his poems, as "The Forest Hymn" and "The Song of the Sower," have been published separately, with superb illustrations.

Mr. Bryant lived at Roslyn, Long Island, in a mansion which he purchased in 1845. He died in New York, June 12, 1878, from exposure in the hot sun during the unveiling of the Halleck statue, and a subsequent fall.

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ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Langley Lane, XIV. 46. — The Old Politician, XIV. 202.

ROBERT BUCHANAN was born in Scotland, August 18, 1841. He was educated at the University of Glasgow. In 1860 he published "Undertones," a volume of very sweet but not very striking poems, in 1865 "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn," in 1866 "London Poems," in 1870 "The Book of the Visions seen by Orm, the Celt," and "Ballad Stories of the Affections," and in 1871 "The Land of Lorne" (prose), "Napoleon Fallen, a Lyrical Drama," and "The Drama of Kings." He has written a tragedy entitled "The Witch-Finder," which was produced on the stage in London several years ago, and a three-act comedy entitled "A Madcap Prince," which was brought out in August, 1874. In 1869 he gave public readings in London from his own works. In 1871 he published in the "Contemporary Review" a criticism on "The Fleshly School of Poetry," which got him into a jangled controversy with Algernon Charles Swinburne, the great high-priest of that school.

A uniform edition of Buchanan's poetical works has been issued in three volumes (1874, reprinted in Boston), with his latest revisions and the omission of a few poems which his maturer judgment does not approve. Among the latter, strange to say, is "Langley Lane"!

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EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

The House and the Brain, II. 7. — The Maid of Malines, VI. 90.

EDWARD GEORGE EARLE BULWER was born in May, 1805. He was the youngest son of General Bulwer of Wood Dalling, Norfolk, and Elizabeth Barbara Lytton, heiress of the Knebworth estates. He graduated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1826. He had taken the Chancellor's medal in 1825, for a poem on "Sculpture." In 1827 he married Rosina Wheeler, of Limerick; but the union proved most unhappy, and a separation in 1836 did not end their troubles; she published books which reflected on her husband and his family, and when he was elected to Parliament in 1857, she appeared at the hustings and made a harangue against him.

Bulwer first entered the House of Commons in 1831, as member for St. Ives, and joined the reform party. He represented the city of Lincoln from 1832 to 1841, when he was defeated by a conservative candidate. In 1838 he was created a baronet; and in 1844, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the Knebworth estates, and assumed the surname of Lytton. He re-entered Parliament, as member for the county of Herts, in 1852, as a conservative, and became prominent among the supporters of the Earl of Derby. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1856. He was re-elected to Parliament in 1857; and in June, 1858, became Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Derby Cabinet. This office he resigned in June, 1859. On

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July 14, 1866, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton. He died in London, January 18, 1873.

Bulwer was successful in every department of literature, — most so as a novelist, least so as a poet. He began to write very early, and printed "Ismael," an Oriental tale, in 1820. The titles of his novels, of which the first two appeared anonymously, with the dates of original publication, are as follows: "Falkland," 1827; "Pelham" and "The Disowned," 1828; "Devereux," 1829; "Paul Clifford," 1830; "Eugene Aram," 1832; "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," 1834; "The Last Days of Pompeii," 1834; "Rienzi," 1835; "Ernest Maltravers" and "Alice," 1838; "Leila, or the Siege of Grenada," 1840; "Night and Morning," 1841; "Zanoni," 1842; "The Last of the Barons," 1843; "Lucretia," 1846; "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," 1848; "The Caxtons," 1850; "My Novel," 1851; "What Will He Do with It?" 1860; "A Strange Story," 1861; "The Parisians," 1873; and "Kenelm Chillingly," published posthumously in 1873.

His plays are "The Duchess de la Vallière," which failed, 1836; "The Lady of Lyons," 1838; "Richelieu," 1839; "The Sea Captain," 1839; "Money," 1840; and "Not so Bad as we Seem," 1852. The last named was written to aid in founding the guild of literature, and was played by an amateur company which included Charles Dickens and Mark Lemon.

His principal poetical works are: "Weeds and Wild Flowers" (printed privately, fifty copies), 1826; "O'Neill, or the Rebel," 1827; "The Siamese Twins," 1831; "The Poems and Ballads of Schiller, translated

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into English Metre," 1844; "The New Timon," 1846; "King Arthur," 1848; "The Odes and Epodes of Horace," translated, 1869; and "The Lost Tales of Miletus," 1870.

His miscellaneous works include: "England and the English," 1833; "The Student," 1835; "Athens, its Rise and Fall," 1837; "Caxtoniana," 1865; "The Coming Race," 1872, and numerous pamphlets and critiques. From 1831 to 1835 he was editor of "The New Monthly Magazine."

"The House and the Brain" was published originally in "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1859, where its full title was "The Haunted and the Haunters; or, The House and the Brain."

"The Maid of Malines" is from "The Pilgrims of the Rhine."

It is said that Bulwer left a novel in manuscript, which will be prepared for the press by his son Robert, who is also writing his father's biography.

ROBERT BULWER LYTTON.

Good Night in the Porch, XIV. 21. — Astarte, XV. 54. — Changes, XV. 71. — Progress, XV. 179.

EDWARD ROBERT BULWER LYTTON was born November 8, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow and by private tutors, and afterward studied Rome. In 1849 he became private secretary t

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uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, who in that year was appointed British Minister at Washington, and accompanied him to this country. When Sir Henry was transferred to Florence, in 1852, Robert went with him; and subsequently he was attached successively to the British legations at several European courts. On the death of his father, in January, 1873, he succeeded to the title and estates, and in 1876 became Viceroy of India.

He has published "Clytemnestra, and other Minor Poems," 1856; "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," 1859; "Lucille," a novel in rhyme, 1860; "Serbske Pesme," a collection of Servian songs, 1861; "Chronicles and Characters," 1868; "Orval, or the Fool of Time," based on "The Undivine Comedy" of the Polish Count Sigismund Krasinski, 1869; and one novel, "The Ring of Amasis," 1863, — all under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith.

JOHN BURROUGHS.

In the Hemlocks, XVII. 63.

JOHN BURROUGHS was born in Roxbury, N. Y., April 3, 1837. He was for some years a teacher, afterward a government clerk, and is now a national bank examiner, residing at Esopus, on the Hudson, where he cultivates small fruits and dainty literature. He has published, in book-form, "Walt Whitman as Poet and Person," 1867; "Wake-Robin," 1871; "Winter Sunshine," 1875; "Birds and Poets," 1877; and "Locusts and Wild Honey," 1879.

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ROBERT BURNS.

Tam O'Shanter, XIII. 185. — Ae Fond Kiss, XV. 52. — To Mary in Heaven, XV. 61. — Highland Mary, XV. 166.

ROBERT BURNS was born near Ayr, Scotland, January 25, 1759, in a hut of clay and straw which his father, who rented a few acres there, had built with his own hands. Robert was sent to school at the age of four, where he soon excelled in "the fluency and correctness of his expressions." Burns was one of the few geniuses of whom pedagogues have had any right to boast in after years; for the schoolmaster actually appreciated him and took pains to lend him all the books he could command! From a remarkably ignorant and superstitious old woman who resided in the family the boy learned a great deal of his fairy lore. He says in his "Confessions": "She had, I suppose, the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, witches, warlocks, spunkies, kelpies, elf-candles, dead-lights, wraiths, apparitions, cantraips, giants, enchanted towers, dragons, and other trumpery. This cultivated the latent seeds of poetry; but had so strong an effect on my imagination, that to this hour, in my nocturnal rambles, I sometimes keep a sharp lookout in suspicious places; and though nobody can be more sceptical than I am in such matters, yet it often takes an effort of philosophy to shake off these idle terrors."

Burns managed to get considerably more than what we would call a common-school education; for he learn-

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geometry and French, and early became familiar with the best of English literature. At the same time his attendance at school was very irregular, from his having to help his father on the farm. The tender passion is the inspiration of so much of his best poetry, that it is worth while to look at his own account of how he first fell in love. "You know our country custom of coupling a man and woman together as partners in the labors of harvest. In my fifteenth autumn my partner was a bewitching creature, a year younger than myself. My scarcity of English denies me the power of doing her justice in that language; but you know the Scottish idiom, — she was a *bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass.* In short, she altogether, unwittingly to herself, initiated me in that delicious passion which, in spite of acid disappointment, gin-horse prudence, and book-worm philosophy, I hold to be the first of human joys, our dearest blessing here below! How she caught the contagion I cannot tell; you medical people talk much of infection from breathing the same air, the touch, etc.; but I never expressly said I loved her. Indeed, I did not know myself why I liked so much to loiter behind with her, when returning in the evening from our labors; why the tones of her voice made my heart-strings thrill like an æolian harp; and particularly why my pulse beat such a furious rattan when I looked and fingered over her little hand, to pick out the cruel nettle-stings and thistles. Among her other love-inspiring qualities, she sung sweetly; and it was her favorite reel to which I attempted giving an embodied vehicle in rhyme. I was not so presumptuous as to imagine that I could make

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verses like printed ones composed by men who had Greek and Latin; but my girl sung a song which was said to be composed by a small country laird's son, on one of his father's maids, with whom he was in love! and I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he."

In 1777 the family removed to Lochlea, in the parish of Tarbolton, and Robert began to take his regular share of the farm-work. But he carried a collection of songs in his pocket, and read or hummed them as he walked beside the cart. Somewhat later he set up a small flax-dressing shop in Irvine. But there he contracted intemperate habits, and one night while he was carousing the shop was burned down. In 1784 their father died, and Robert and his brother Gilbert rented the farm of Mossgiel and assumed the care of the family.

Here Burns made the acquaintance of Jean Armour, a rustic beauty. In a little while they were in love, and in another little while they were in trouble. Burns gave Jean a written promise, which the Scotch law considers sufficient evidence of an irregular marriage; but her father's wrath was so violent that he tore up the document, put Burns under bonds for the maintenance of the twins that had been born, and then tried to drive him out of the country.

To escape this persecution, Burns made an engagement to go to the West Indies as overseer on a plantation; and to raise money to pay his passage thither he published at Kilmarnock, in the summer of 1786, a small volume of poems, which included "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "To a Mouse," and "To a Daisy." More

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than three hundred copies had been subscribed for. He printed six hundred, and made a profit of £20. He engaged a steerage passage in the first ship that was to sail from the Clyde, and had taken leave of his friends and sent his chest to Greenock, when a letter from Dr. Blacklock, praising his poems and advising the issue of a second edition at Edinburgh, changed the whole tide of affairs. Burns went to Edinburgh in November, made the acquaintance of numerous literary men, and prepared an enlarged edition of his poems, which was published in April, 1787, and met with a flattering reception. The poet then spent a year in travelling over Scotland and visiting its famous localities.

About this time he wooed and won Mary Campbell, Colonel Montgomery's dairymaid. On a Sunday in May they met in a romantic spot on the bank of the Ayr, and spent the entire day in taking a farewell, she being about to set out for the West Highlands to arrange for her marriage. Late in the following autumn she went to Greenock to meet her lover, but had scarcely landed when she was taken with a fever, and before Burns could learn of her illness she was dead. She was his "Highland Mary." In a note on that poem he says: "The foregoing song pleases myself; I think it is in my happiest manner. Perhaps, after all, 't is the still growing prejudice of my heart that throws a borrowed lustre over the merits of the composition." The same girl was the theme of his lines "To Mary in Heaven." It is said that he composed this poem while he lay on some sheaves in a harvest-field, with his eyes fixed on a star of unusual brightness.

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In February, 1788, Burns received £500 from the sale of his poems; and in April he married Jean Armour, and rented a farm on the Nith, six miles from Dumfries. It was there that he wrote "To Mary in Heaven" and "Tam O'Shanter." In 1791 he was appointed an officer of excise, and removed to Dumfries. Some of the stories of his exploits as an excise-man equal in eccentricity and folly anything that has been told of other geniuses. At the head of a party of dragoons he captured an armed brig which had got into shallow water in the Solway Frith. When she was sold, he bought four guns, which he sent as a present to the French Convention. They were stopped by the authorities at Dover, and Burns very nearly lost his office.

In 1792 he entered into an arrangement with George Thomson of Edinburgh, to set words to a collection of original Scotch airs. In a short time Burns furnished sixty songs, some of which are his best. But meanwhile his intemperate habits had increased, his health was broken down, and he died at his home in Dumfries, July 21, 1796.

The first collected edition of his poems and letters was edited, with a life, by Dr. Currie, and published in London, in four volumes, in 1800. Allan Cunningham edited a more complete collection, published in eight volumes, in 1834. An edition which appeared in Edinburgh in 1852, edited by Robert Chambers, gives the poems in chronological order. The Burns centenary was enthusiastically celebrated in 1859 throughout Great Britain and the United States.

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LORD BYRON.

The Prisoner of Chillon, XIII. 47. — She Walks in Beauty, XV. 34. — Maid of Athens, XV. 45. — To Thomas Moore, XV. 110.

GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON, was born January 22, 1788. The place of his birth is generally said to be London, but it is disputed. His grandfather was the celebrated Admiral Byron; his father was Captain John Byron, of the Guards, who died when the boy was three years old; his mother was Catharine Gordon of Gight, a Scottish heiress, most of whose fortune went to pay her husband's debts. The widow went with her little son to live in Aberdeen.

Byron began to make rhymes and love at a very early age. When he was eight years old he declared his affection for Mary Duff, at eleven for Margaret Parker, and at fifteen for Mary Chaworth, whose name his poetry has rendered immortal. In 1798 he succeeded to the lordship, and his mother removed with him to Newstead Abbey, the family seat, in Nottinghamshire. He was sent to school at Harrow, where Charles Lamb and Bryan Waller Procter were among his schoolmates. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1805, but left at the end of two years, without taking a degree. He cared little for the prescribed studies, and stood low in his class; but he read widely and wrote considerably. While in college he printed privately a small volume of poems. The first copy was presented to Rev. John Becher, who found fault with "the luxuriousness of

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coloring"; whereupon Byron burned the whole impression, and only Becher's copy and one other escaped. In 1807 he published, at Newark, "Hours of Idleness," which included some poems from the former volume. It contained scarcely anything which any young man of culture might not have written; but it was well received by the ordinary readers and critics, and only the "Edinburgh Review" took pains to find fault with it. The young poet was very angry; encouraged by the general reception of his book, he had gone to work upon a novel, an epic poem, and a satire. Under the sting of the critique he finished the satire, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and published it in March, 1809. Its indiscriminate attack on nearly all contemporary British poets and critics would have secured it attention if it had been even more boyish and less witty than it was.

In the same month that his satire appeared he took his seat in the House of Lords. He had spent two or three years in reckless dissipation, which had undermined his health; and the estates had come into his possession heavily encumbered, so that their net income was not more than £ 1,500, a beggarly allowance for a lord. At the same time he was desperately in love with Miss Chaworth, who refused him for very good reasons. Life in England was unendurable; and in June, 1809, he set out on a tour of the Continent, which lasted two years. At Athens he met the beautiful Theresa Macri, daughter of the British vice-consul, who became famous as his "Maid of Athens." He returned to England in July, 1811, and was preparing to publish his "Hints from Horace," when his relative, Robert Charles Dallas

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expressed his disapproval, and wanted to know if Byron had nothing else in the way of poetry. Byron answered that he had some descriptions, in the Spenserian stanza, of the countries he had been travelling through, but he did not think much of them, and had not intended to publish them. Dallas insisted on seeing the manuscript, which proved to be the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," and advised its immediate publication. In correcting the proofs, Byron rewrote large portions of the poem, so that it did not finally issue from the press until February 29, 1812. The effect which it produced is sufficiently described in its author's celebrated saying, "I awoke one morning and found myself famous." Murray the publisher gave him £600 for it, which he presented to Dallas. Byron was received at once into the highest literary circles, and became the pet of fashionable society.

In 1813–14 he wrote "The Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Corsair," "Lara," and some smaller poems. On January 2, 1815, he married Anne Isabella Milbanke, daughter of a baronet. In December of the same year, their daughter Ada was born; and in January, 1816, Lady Byron went home to her father's house, and never returned to her husband. What were the causes of the separation it is impossible to say and unfair to guess. For Byron's "Memoirs," in which he gave his side of the story, were intrusted to Moore the poet, who, at the solicitation of Lady Byron's relatives, permitted the manuscript to be burned. Lady Byron died in 1860; and ten years later Mrs. Stowe published "Lady Byron Vindicated," an explanation of the affair received from

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Lady Byron herself, which excited warm discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. The British public very generally sided with the wife, the intensity of its partisanship being, as usual, in proportion to its ignorance of the facts. The husband was not only frowned upon and vilified, but actually mobbed, and in April he left England forever. It was on this occasion that he wrote his farewell lines to Thomas Moore.

He went first to Brussels, then up the Rhine, and reached Geneva in May, where he met Shelley. There he began "Manfred" and wrote the third canto of "Childe Harold" and "The Prisoner of Chillon." The hero of the last-named poem was François de Bonnivard, who was born in 1496, and died in 1571. He was an author and politician, and sided with the republic of Geneva against the Duke of Savoy, for which the Duke had him imprisoned in the castle of Chillon, where he remained six years, and was then liberated by his countrymen. The dungeon is still shown, and, of course, the pillar is covered with names of visitors, among which is Byron's.

In 1817 Byron removed to Venice, and there finished "Manfred," and wrote the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," "Beppo," "The Lament of Tasso," and five cantos of "Don Juan." In Venice he first met Teresa Gamba, then newly married to Count Guiccioli, who was foolishly fond of Byron, and seems to have made no very serious objection to the relations which sprang up between his wife and the profligate poet. In 1822 the Countess procured from the Pope a bill of separation from her husband, and then lived with Byron until the

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summer of 1823, when he went to take part with the Greeks in their struggle for independence. He landed at Missolonghi in January, 1824, and went to work at once to effect a proper military organization. In this he had made considerable progress, when he took a heavy cold from being caught in a shower, and on April 19th he died. The Greeks asked for his heart, and sealed it in an urn, which was lost in the confusion that followed the siege of Missolonghi. His body was taken to England, and, being denied a place in Westminster Abbey, was buried in Hucknall Torkard church, near Newstead.

"She Walks in Beauty" is the first of his much-admired "Hebrew Melodies," twenty-three lyrics written for music.

The standard life of Byron is Moore's, which includes his letters and journals.

In the summer of 1875 a movement for a public statue of Lord Byron was started in London. At a meeting of the committee in July, Mr. Disraeli made a speech in which he said: "For twelve years he poured out a series of complete inventions, which are not equalled for their number and their consistency of purpose in the literature of any country, ancient or modern. Admirable for many qualities, for their picturesqueness, their wit, their passion, they are most distinguished by their power of expression and by the sublime energy of their imagination. And then, after twelve years, he died; he died in the fulness of his fame, having enjoyed in his lifetime a degree of celebrity which has never fallen to the lot of any other literary man, — not only admired in his own country, but reverenced and adored in Europe."

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The committee decided to replace the tablet over his grave in Hucknall Torkard church with a slab, for which the Greek government was to be asked to furnish a block of Pentelic marble.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

O'Connor's Child, XIII. 65. — Lochiel's Warning, XIV. 159. — The Soldier's Dream, XV. 127.

THOMAS CAMPBELL was born in Glasgow, July 27, 1777. His father was a merchant, and Thomas was the youngest of ten children. At the age of thirteen he took two prizes at the high school of Glasgow, one being for a translation of "The Clouds" of Aristophanes. He had already begun to write original verses, and his "Dirge of Wallace," still preserved among his poems, is said to have been written at that time. At the University of Glasgow he excelled in Greek, and made some remarkably fine translations from the Greek tragedians. He graduated in 1796, and spent a year as a tutor in the island of Mull. He then went to Edinburgh, with the first draft of the "Pleasures of Hope" in his pocket, determined to devote himself solely to literature. There he finished the poem, which was published in 1799 and became immediately popular. The publisher had bought the copyright for twenty guineas, but it is said that he gave the poet £ 50 for each edition after the first. Campbell had become famous in a day, but the constant association of his name with the title of the poem at length made him wish he had never written it.

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He went to Germany in 1800 to study German literature, and on December 3 witnessed from the monastery of St. Jacob the battle of Hohenlinden, which suggested his most famous lyric. In the spring of 1802 he returned to England, and was engaged on the London "Morning Chronicle." But it soon appeared that he had no talent for journalism, and it was then agreed that he should contribute an occasional poem and receive a salary of two guineas a week.

In 1803 he printed anonymously, in Edinburgh, "Lochiel's Warning" and "Hohenlinden," and in October of the same year he married in London Miss Matilda Sinclair. In 1806 a pension of £184 was granted to him, and he removed to Sydenham, where he wrote "Gertrude of Wyoming," a story founded on the massacre at Cherry Valley, Pennsylvania, and also compiled his "Specimens of the British Poets." In 1820 he became editor of Colburn's "New Monthly Magazine," that is to say, he was nominally the editor, and lent it the influence of his name, but he did not really edit it, and in fact it was scarcely edited at all in any proper sense of the word. He drew around him a strong corps of contributors, and allowed them to insert whatever they pleased, often giving their manuscripts to the printer without reading them. This got him into numerous difficulties, as it deserved to, and in 1830 he quarrelled with Colburn and started a new magazine called "The Metropolitan," in the editorship of which Moore was afterward associated with him.

Campbell published several compilations, including biographies of Petrarch, Shakespeare, and Mrs. Siddons,

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none of which are very good, and wrote in his last years some poems which are utterly unworthy of him. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1827, and re-elected in 1828. During the ten years that he edited the "New Monthly" he lived at various places in London, at one time in Polish chambers, as he had made a hobby of the wrongs of Poland. His last years were sorrowful in the extreme; his wife had died in 1828, and his only child was a hopeless imbecile. He died at Boulogne, France, June 15, 1844; and on July 3 was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The poem of "O'Connor's Child" is founded on events of the reign of Edward II. The battle of Athunree was fought on August 10, 1315, and resulted in the defeat of the Irish, commanded by Felim O'Connor, who lost ten thousand men. The O'Connor family was practically exterminated, as only one remained who was capable of bearing arms. This poem contains the line about which so much has been said because it is identical with one by the American poet, Philip Freneau (1752–1832):—

"The hunter and the deer a shade."

WILLIAM CARLETON.

Neal Malone, V. 188.

WILLIAM CARLETON was born at Prillisk, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1798. His father, a peasant, is said to have been a man of great talents, who spoke Irish and English equally well, and had an immense stock of

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stories and anecdotes. His mother was skilled in native music, and was especially celebrated in the parish for the manner in which she could cry the keene at a wake. The effect of these circumstances appeared in Carleton's stories. He attended a hedge school, and at the age of sixteen was sent to an academy at Glasslough, where he spent two years. After some discouraging adventures in trying to support himself by teaching, he set off for Dublin, with no very definite plan of life, and arrived there with two shillings ninepence in his pocket. Little is known of his life there, until in 1830 he published anonymously, in two volumes, "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." This was well received, and a second series appeared in 1832. In these tales Carleton drew with a skilful hand vivid pictures of what he himself had seen and participated in, much of which was entirely new to the public.

In 1839 he published "Fardarougha the Miser," a powerful novel; in 1841, three volumes of tales; in 1845, "Valentine McClutchy"; in 1846, "Rody, the Rover"; in 1847, "The Black Prophet, a Tale of the Irish Famine"; in 1849, "The Tithe Proctor"; in 1855, "Willy Reilly"; and in 1860, "The Evil Eye." Several of these novels have a political bearing. Carleton also wrote a few poems.

For some years he enjoyed a government pension of £200. He died in Dublin, January 30, 1869. There are several editions of his most popular work, the "Traits and Stories," including one which is copiously illustrated; and a selection from these stories has been published in three small cheap volumes.

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THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Minstrel's Song, XV. 171.

THOMAS CHATTERTON was born in Bristol, England, November 20, 1752. He was the posthumous son of a schoolmaster. He was sent to school at the age of five, but was soon sent back to his mother as an incorrigible dunce. After a time he "fell in love," as his mother said, with the illuminated capitals of an old French manuscript, and she was then able to teach him to read out of a black-letter Bible. When he was eight years old he was sent to a charity school, and two years later he suddenly developed a violent taste for reading. He spent all his pocket-money in hiring books from a library, and in two years read an immense number of them, largely history and divinity. At the age of twelve he wrote a pocket-book full of poems, which he gave to his sister; and at fifteen, he had acquired some knowledge of music and drawing. At this period he was articled to an attorney in Bristol.

In 1727 an old chest in the church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, had been opened in a search for some title-deeds. It was full of manuscripts, and was never properly closed again. Chatterton's great-uncle was the sexton of the church, and Chatterton's father carried off many of the old manuscripts, which he used to cover books. Young Chatterton's attention was drawn to these, and he secured the chest and all that were left, saying mysteriously that he had a great treasure. He declared that the manuscripts were poems and other

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writings by a Mr. Canynge and Thomas Rowley, the latter a monk of the fifteenth century. When the new bridge in Bristol was opened, in October, 1768, Chatterton produced a "Description of the Fryars first passing over the old Bridge," which he said he had transcribed from one of these old parchments. It was published in the Bristol "Journal," and attracted considerable attention. A surgeon named Barrett was especially interested, and Chatterton studied surgery with him. At the same time he studied heraldry and English antiquities, and made lists of obsolete words from glossaries on Chaucer, and from other sources.

In 1769 he contributed to the "Town and Country Magazine" several extracts from the pretended Rowley poems, and wrote to Horace Walpole, offering to furnish him with an account of several eminent painters who had flourished at Bristol. He enclosed two specimens of the Rowley poems. Gray and Mason pronounced them forgeries, and Walpole politely declined to have anything more to do with the impostor.

In the spring of 1770 Chatterton began to write political squibs, to declare himself an atheist, and to say that he would commit suicide whenever life should become burdensome to him. This led to his dismissal by the attorney, and he at once started for London. To the question, what were his plans, he answered: "My first attempt shall be in the literary way; the promises I have received are sufficient to dispel doubt; but should I, contrary to expectation, find myself deceived, I will, in that case, turn Methodist preacher. Credulity is as potent a deity as ever, and a new sect may easily be

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devised. But if that, too, should fail me, my last and final resource is a pistol."

In London he was befriended by the Lord Mayor Beckford, and for a time found abundant employment in writing political articles, poems, dramas, etc. He wrote to his mother and sister frequently, giving glowing accounts of his prospects, and sent them numerous presents, for some of which he had to forego his meals. The sudden death of Beckford, in June, 1770, threw him into distress, and he was soon compelled to take wretched lodgings in Shore Ditch. Still, he kept up as far as possible the semblance of prosperity, and declined his landlady's invitation to dinner when he had been three days without food. He spent his last penny for arsenic, and was found dead in his room, in the midst of a large quantity of torn manuscript, August 24, 1770.

The works which he attributed to Rowley are: "Ella," a tragedy, "The Execution of Sir Charles Bawdin," "The Battle of Hastings," "The Tournament," "Ode to Ella," a description of Canynge's feast, and several dialogues. The "Minstrel's Song" is from the tragedy of "Ella." Its refrain bears a close resemblance to that of one of Ophelia's songs in "Hamlet," for which it is sometimes substituted on the stage. Chatterton wrote some fine poems which he acknowledged as his own. His "Miscellanies" were published eight years after his death, and Southey and Cottle prepared an edition of his works, with a life, which appeared in 1803. Much has been written about him, and his works have been discussed from every possible point of view; but there is no longer any doubt that the Rowley poems were enti

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his own production. Wordsworth's characterization of him is well known: —

"The marvellous boy,
The sleepless soul that perished in his pride."

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

Qua Cursum Ventus, XV. 69.

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH was born in Liverpool, England, January 1, 1819. When a small boy he accompanied his father on a business visit to the United States. In 1828 he was sent to Rugby, where he soon excelled in scholarship and was a leading contributor to the "Rugby Magazine." From Rugby he went to Oxford, where he gained a scholarship at Balliol, and afterward a fellowship at Oriel. While at Oxford he wrote a long poem entitled "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich," which was published in 1848. Clough gave up his fellowship in 1848, and travelled in France and Italy. On his return he was appointed principal of University Hall, and professor of English literature, in University College, London. In 1852 he resigned this chair, crossed the Atlantic, and became a private tutor in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1853 he returned to England to accept a place in the Education department of the Privy Council, married, and settled in London, devoting himself for several years to the hard work of his office, and giving his leisure hours to a revision of Dryden's translation of Plutarch, which was published in

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1859. In 1861 his health gave way, and he went to travel on the Continent; but he died at Florence, Italy, November 13, and was buried there. His "Amours de Voyage," a story in verse, was published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1858. His collected poems, with a memoir by Charles Eliot Norton, were published in Boston in 1862, and his complete works, with a life by his widow, in London, in 1869.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

The Ancient Mariner, XIII. 22. — Kubla Khan, XV. 16. — The Knight's Tomb, XV. 133.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE was born October 21, 1772, at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, where his father was rector. He was sent to school at Christ's Hospital, London, where he made the acquaintance of Charles Lamb, read through whole libraries, became head scholar, and obtained a presentation to Jesus College, Cambridge, which he entered in 1791. There he took a prize for a Greek ode. But the outbreak of the French Revolution enlisted his sympathies, the expression of which made him obnoxious to his superiors, and at the same time a love affair rendered him despondent. He left Cambridge suddenly in 1793, went to London, and enlisted as a dragoon. But his wo
ful scholarship attracted the attention of an offic
inquired into his history and effected his discharg

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Coleridge went to Bristol, where he became intimate with Southey and a young Quaker named Lovell. The three contrived a scheme for founding a community on the banks of the Susquehanna, whither they would invite emigration, and ultimately have an ideal commonwealth. Lack of money compelled them to give up the plan. In 1795 they married three sisters named Fricker, of Bristol. In 1794 Coleridge had published in Bristol a small volume of poems, for which he received thirty guineas. He now proposed to establish a magazine entitled "The Watchman," to advocate liberal principles, and travelled through the manufacturing towns, canvassing for subscribers and preaching in Unitarian chapels. He procured a good list; but the periodical was so transcendental in its tone and so erratic in its issue, that it died at the tenth number.

In 1796 he took a cottage at Nether Stowey, Somersetshire; and in the same year he and Charles Lamb published a volume of poems together, to the second edition of which, in 1797, his friend Charles Lloyd added a few poems. Wordsworth at this time lived at Allfoxden, but two miles distant, and he and Coleridge used to ramble together, discussing philosophy and planning poems. "The Ancient Mariner" and the first part of "Christabel" were written at Stowey.

In the summer of 1797 Coleridge, in ill health, had gone to a retired farm-house near Porlock, Somersetshire. There, he tells us, he one day fell asleep after reading in the "Pilgrimage" of Samuel Purchas (1577–1628) the following sentence: "Here the Khan Kubla commanded a palace to be built, and a stately garden

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thereunto; and thus ten miles of fertile ground were enclosed with a wall." In a sleep of three hours he composed a poem of about three hundred lines, of which on waking he had the most distinct recollection, and he immediately began to put it on paper. When he had written down the fifty-four lines which constitute the fragment known as "Kubla Khan," he was called from the room on business, and when he returned an hour later he found that his memory of the remainder had become dim and intangible. He always intended to finish the poem by ordinary process of composition, but never did.

He became pastor of a Unitarian congregation at Shrewsbury in 1798, but preached only his probation sermon. In that year he published "Lyrical Ballads," and immediately after went to Germany with Wordsworth. He studied at Göttingen, and became familiar with German literature. Returning in 1800, he spent six months in London, where he translated Schiller's "Wallenstein," and then went to live with Wordsworth and Southey in the lake district of Cumberland, whence they came to be called "the Lake poets."

In 1804 Coleridge went to Malta as secretary to the governor. In 1806 he returned by way of Sicily, seeking to recruit his health, which had been damaged by the opium habit. In 1809 he started "The Friend," a periodical which reached its twenty-seventh number. In 1810 he removed to London, in or near which he passed the remainder of his life, the last eighteen years at Highgate, in the house of a surgeon under whose care he had placed himself. Here he received numerous visitors who

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were attracted by his marvellous powers of conversation. He had left his wife and children with Southey at Keswick. He died at Highgate, July 25, 1834.

Besides the works mentioned above, Coleridge published two tragedies, "Remorse" and "Zapoyla," a "Statesman's Manual," "Lay Sermons," "Aids to Reflection," and "Biographia Literaria." The tragedy of "Remorse" was brought out successfully at Drury Lane theatre in 1813. His unpublished writings were collected and edited by his son Derwent, his daughter Sara, and her husband, Henry Nelson Coleridge. All these, as well as his son Hartley, have made their mark in literature.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

The Passions, XIV. 140. — Ode: How Sleep the Brave, XV. 139.

WILLIAM COLLINS was born at Chichester, December 25, 1720 or 1721. He was educated at Winchester and at Magdalen College, Oxford. At Winchester he wrote his "Eclogues," which were published anonymously in 1742 and fell dead. He was graduated in 1744, and went to London as a literary adventurer. He led there a vague sort of life, publishing poems occasionally, elaborating plans for great works which he never even began, and suffering all the inconveniences of extreme poverty. He got an advance from a bookseller

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for a projected translation of Aristotle's "Poetics"; but soon after inherited £ 2,000 from an uncle, repaid the bookseller, and thought no more of the translation. In 1746 he published his "Odes, Descriptive and Allegorical," which were by far the best in the language, and have since become famous. But the book did not repay the cost of printing, and Collins reimbursed the publisher and burned all the unsold copies. He was completely disheartened, went to travel on the Continent, did not recover his spirits, took to drink, and finally became insane. He was confined for a while in an asylum, and was then taken in charge by his sister, and died at Chichester, June 12, 1756. Thus for lack of a few hundred appreciative readers, England lost perhaps the finest purely lyrical genius that has ever enriched her literature.

THEODORE P. COOK.

Ode, XV. 137.

THEODORE PEASE COOK was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 21, 1844. He is the son of a Universalist clergyman who removed in 1851 to Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1860 to Utica, New York. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Fourteenth New York Artillery in 1863, and served through the war, being for the last year on the staff of Major-General Robinson. He graduated at Columbia College Law

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School in 1867, and in 1869 became military secretary to Governor Hoffman, with the rank of colonel. He has been connected with the Utica "Observer" since 1870, and is now the chief editorial writer and one of the proprietors. He is a very effective and entertaining political speaker, and in that capacity has done good service for the Democratic party. He has been an occasional contributor to the magazines for several years.

DINAH M. MULOCK CRAIK.

The Rosicrucian, VII. 83. — The Elle-Maid Gay, VII. 88. — Philip, My King, XV. 149. — Too Late ! XV. 167.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, England, in 1826. She is the daughter of a clergyman of the Established Church. She published her first novel, "The Ogilvies," in 1849. It was successful, and has been followed at intervals of about a year by a long series of novels of the same quiet and natural tone, but of varying degrees of merit. The best known are "John Halifax, Gentleman," her masterpiece, published in 1857, "A Life for a Life," "Christian's Mistake," "The Head of the Family," "A Noble Life," and "Hannah." She has also published "Fair France: Impressions of a Traveller," several fairy tales, and a considerable number of books for the young. Her latest work is "Sermons out of Church," 1875. Three volumes of her short stories contributed to various maga-

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zines have been collected under the titles "Avillon and other Tales," "Domestic Tales," and "Romantic Tales." The last includes "The Rosicrucian." Her poems, all of which are brief, were published collectively in 1860, and an enlarged edition in 1874. Some of them have had a wide circulation through the newspapers, and the collection enjoys a fair popularity. Her novels have been reprinted in a uniform edition in New York, and her poems in Boston. A pension of £ 60 a year was awarded to Miss Mulock in 1864. In 1865 she married George Lillie Craik the younger.

CATHERINE CROWE.

The Advocate's Wedding-Day, VIII. 190.

CATHERINE STEVENS was born at Borough Green, Kent, England, about 1800. In 1822 she married Lieutenant-Colonel Crowe, of the royal army. She published "Aristodemus," a tragedy, in 1838; "The Adventures of Susan Hopley," in 1841; and "Men and Women, or Manorial Rights," in 1843. These two novels were very successful. In 1845 she translated "The Seeress of Prevorst," from the German of Justinius Kerner, a book on somnambulism and animal magnetism, which in the original (Stuttgart, 1829) had created a great sensation. In 1847 Mrs. Crowe published "The Story of Lilly Dawson," and in 1848, "The Night Side of Nature, or Ghosts and Ghost-Seers," which is her

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best known work. Some of these tales of the marvellous are from German sources, others from her own knowledge. In 1850 she published "Light and Darkness, or Mysteries of Life," a collection of short stories, from which "The Advocate's Wedding-Day" is taken. Two more novels from her pen, "The Adventures of a Beauty" and "Linny Lockwood," appeared in 1852–54. Some of her works were republished in this country, but the American editions are now out of print.

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

The King of the Peak, VII. 206. — Dora Vernon, VII. 211. — Minstrel's Song, VII. 224. — The Haunted Ships, VIII. 128.

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM was born at Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, December 7, 1784. His ancestors had lost their estate by siding with Montrose, and his father was a gardener. Allan went to school until at the age of ten he was apprenticed to his elder brother, a stone-mason. He had read through his father's small library, had gathered a store of tales and legends from his mother, and had attempted rhyme, imitating the ancient Scottish bards. He once saw Burns, and cherished the remembrance with the deepest reverence; and when he was eighteen he made a journey to see the Ettrick Shepherd, whose poetry he admired. Hogg says he was at this time "a dark, ungainly youth, with a

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broadly frame for his age, and strongly marked manly features, the very model of Burns, and exactly such a man." When the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" was published, he at once committed the entire poem to memory, and on the appearance of "Marmion" he went to Edinburgh for the sole purpose of getting a glimpse at Scott.

Cunningham published his first poems in the "Scots Magazine" in 1807. Two years later a London engraver, Cromek, engaged his assistance in the preparation of a book which appeared in 1810 under the title "Remains of Nithside and Galloway Song." Cunningham included a large number of poems which he himself had written, Cromek published them all in good faith as originals, and they were the finest in the collection.

After he had spent four or five years in London, contributing to the magazines and making a rather precarious living, Cunningham became, in 1814, superintendent of Chantrey's studio, and retained this post until the sculptor's death in 1841. He gave his leisure to literature, and published three novels, "Paul Jones," "Sir Michael Scott," and "Lord Roldan," a life of Burns, a life of Sir David Wilkie, "Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," which is the most popular of his prose works, "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a dramatic poem, and "The Maid of Elvar," a rustic epic, and edited a collection of the songs of Scotland. He also published, in 1822, "Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry," which he had originally contributed to a magazine, and which Scott greatly admired. "The King of the Peak" and "The

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Haunted Ships" are selected from these tales. Cunningham is most famous as a poet, but his remarkable mastery of prose should rank him higher than any of his verse. He died in London, October 29, 1842. He was married in 1811, and had a daughter and four sons. Two of the sons have become eminent, Alexander as an engineer, and Peter in literature.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

My Châteaux, IV. 160.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was born in Providence, R. I., February 24, 1824. He was sent to school at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, and in 1839 removed with his father to New York City, where he spent a year in a counting-room. In 1842, with his brother, he joined the community at Brook Farm, Roxbury, Massachusetts, which has been made famous in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." Here they spent a year and a half, and then an equal period on a farm at Concord, Massachusetts. In 1846 Mr. Curtis went to Europe, spent considerable time in Berlin, and extended his travels to Egypt and Syria. He returned home in 1850, and published "Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1851 he wrote from various watering-places to the New York "Tribune" a series of letters which have since appeared collectively under the title of "Lotus Eating." In 1852 he published "The Howadji in Syria," and in

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the autumn of that year he became one of the editors of "Putnam's Monthly," to which he contributed the articles since collected under the titles of "Potiphar Papers" and "Prue and I." "My Châteaux" is from "Prue and I."

While he was editor of "Putnam's Monthly" it passed into the hands of a firm in which he was a special partner. In the spring of 1857 the firm failed, and Mr. Curtis not only sank his private fortune to save the creditors from loss, but from his subsequent earnings paid off all the liabilities, the last of which was not discharged till 1873.

He has been a lyceum lecturer since 1853; and if all points of excellence are considered, he is unquestionably the first in the field. He spoke in the Presidential canvass of 1856 for the Republican nominees, and during the War of the Rebellion he was one of the ablest and most earnest advocates of the cause of the government.

Since 1853 Mr. Curtis has been a regular contributor to "Harper's Monthly," and since 1857 the chief editor of "Harper's Weekly." In the latter he first published his novel "Trumps," which appeared in book form in 1862.

In 1862 he declined the office of Consul-General to Egypt, offered him by President Lincoln. In 1864 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In that year he became one of the regents of the University of the State of New York, which office he still holds. In 1867 he was elected a delegate at large to the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New York, and in that Convention he was chairman of the Committee on Education. In 1871 President Grant appointed him one

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of the commission to draft rules for regulating the civil service, and he was elected chairman of the commission; but in March, 1873, he resigned, because of irreconcilable differences between the President's views and his own as to the enforcement of the rules. He resides on Staten Island.

REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

The Captain's Story, II. 187.—A Faded Leaf of History, X. 202.

REBECCA HARDING was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, where most of her life was spent until she married Mr. L. Clarke Davis, editor of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," in 1863, since which date she has resided in Philadelphia. She first attracted attention as a writer by a story entitled "Life in the Iron-Mills," published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1861. To the same periodical she contributed, a few months later, "A Story of To-day," which appeared in book form in 1862 under the title of "Margaret Howth." Since then she has published "Waiting for the Verdict," in 1867, "Dallas Galbraith," in 1868, and "John Andross," in 1874, all of which had first appeared serially. For the past six years she has been an editorial writer for the New York "Tribune," generally discussing social and moral topics. She has contributed numerous short stories to various magazines, many of which rank with the finest of their

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class. "The Captain's Story," which was published first in the "Galaxy," is founded on fact. The "Faded Leaf of History," published first in the "Atlantic Monthly," is literally what it purports to be, the story found in an old pamphlet in the Philadelphia library.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Fontenoy, XIV. 167. — The Welcome, XV. 35.

THOMAS OSBORNE DAVIS was born in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, in 1814. He was a severe student from his earliest boyhood, and finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840. He was conspicuous among the founders of the Young Ireland party, and with his friends John Dillon and Charles Gavan Duffy he established "The Nation" in 1842. Miss Mitford says that Davis "actually proposed to publish a weekly journal in the Irish tongue," but finally "condescended to write in the language of the Saxons"! Duffy, who was the working editor, declared it absolutely necessary to the success of the party that they should have spirited songs and ballads for its columns. As there was no one else to write them, Davis undertook the task, though he had never made a rhyme. His first poem was a fine lyric entitled "A Lament for Owen Roe O'Neill," which was followed by a series of such ballads, intermingled with love-songs.

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"The Sack of Baltimore" has many admirers, but the best and most famous of them all is "Fontenoy," which produced a great sensation when it first appeared.

Fontenoy is a village in Belgium, five miles southeast of Tournay. Here, on May 11, 1745, was fought a battle between 76,000 French under Marshal Saxe and 50,000 English, Dutch, and Austrians under the Duke of Cumberland. The final charge of the allies was made by a body of 14,000 infantry led by the Duke, and was very nearly successful, when a counter-charge, in which a brigade of Irish exiles was foremost, defeated them. The loss on each side was about 8,000. The incidents of the battle are related almost literally in the poem.

Davis died in Dublin, September 16, 1845. A collection of his poems appeared in New York in 1860, and since then a volume containing his essays and poems. He wrote also a "Life of Curran" and an "Essay upon Irish Song."

JOHN W. DE FOREST.

The Lauson Tragedy, III. 56.

JOHN WILLIAM DE FOREST was born in Derby, Connecticut, March 31, 1826. He made a voyage to the Levant in 1846, and resided in Syria nearly two years. In 1850 he published "A History of the Indians of Connecticut"; and in the same year he went to Europe, where he spent four years in travel. He published

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"Oriental Acquaintance" in 1857, "European Acquaintance" in 1858, and "Seacliff," a novel, in 1859. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he entered the national service as a captain in the 12th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and was in the field till January, 1865. For the next three years he was employed in the Freedmen's Bureau and that of the Veteran Reserve Corps. His later novels are, "Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty," published in 1867; "Overland," in 1871; "Kate Beaumont," in 1872; "The Wetherel Affair," in 1873; and "Playing the Mischief," in 1875. All of these were first published serially. He has written a considerable number of short stories for the magazines, and a few poems. "The Lauson Tragedy" appeared originally in the "Atlantic Monthly."

MRS. S. H. DE KROYFT.

Little Jakey, X. 141.

HELEN ALDRICH was born near Rochester, N. Y., October 29, 1818. She is a lineal descendant of George Aldrich, who came to America with a company of Quakers in 1630. When she was thirteen years old her father became involved, and two years later she resolved to educate herself by teaching winters and attending school summers. In this way she toiled for seven years, obtained a good education, including a mastery of French and Italian and a high course in mathematics,

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and graduated at Lima Seminary. In 1845 she married Dr. William De Kroyft of Rochester, who had been injured by a fall from a carriage and died on their wedding day. Less than a month afterward she awoke one morning to find herself totally and forever blind.

She spent a year or two at the New York Institution for the Blind, whither she had gone for the purpose of becoming an organist, and there began to write for newspapers and periodicals as a means of support. In 1850 she published a collection of her letters, under the title "A Place in thy Memory." Of this volume nearly two hundred thousand copies have been sold, and fortunately the author was her own publisher. It has been widely quoted from, in books of elocution, in the pulpit, and elsewhere. In the past twenty-five years Mrs. De Kroyft has travelled extensively in the United States, and written a great deal. Ten years ago she learned Latin. Two or three years ago she entered the lecture-field with a discourse entitled "Darwin and Moses," which she has delivered with eminent success in New York City, Brooklyn, and the cities and large villages of Central and Western New York.

"Little Jakey," which is a true story, was published in 1871, and met an immediate and warm recognition from critics of every cast, while the reading public has testified its appreciation by calling for several editions. We are indebted to the author and publishers for permission to use it (somewhat abridged) in this series. It is published in a neat volume, with fine illustrations; and a new edition, with an introduction of fifty pages, has been prepared for early publication.

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LOUISA DE LA RAMÉ.

A Dog of Flanders, X. 7. — A Leaf in the Storm, XI. 202.

LOUISA DE LA RAMÉ was born at Bury St. Edmunds, about 1840. Her father was French, her mother English. At an early age she removed with her mother to London. All of her works have appeared under the *nom de plume* of Ouida, which was a child's pronunciation of her name Louisa. Her first novel was published in "Colburn's Magazine" in 1861, under the title "Granville de Vigne," but appeared subsequently in book-form with the title "Held in Bondage." She has since written "Strathmore," published in 1865; "Chandos," in 1866; "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage" and "Idalia," in 1867; "Tricotrin" and "Under Two Flags," in 1868; "Puck," in 1869; "Folle Farine," in 1871; "Pascarèl," in 1873; and "Signa," in 1875. Most of these, while their brilliance and dramatic power are freely acknowledged, have been severely criticised for their immorality, — a fault which her short stories do not share. The two selected were published in 1871.

Recently she has resided in Florence, Italy, where, according to a lady correspondent, she "occupies superb apartments, drives out daily in an elegant open carriage, goes a great deal into society, and is fond of getting herself up in all manner of picturesque costumes." The same correspondent adds (perhaps a little spitefully) that she has "abundant yellow hair, but no other pretensions to personal attractions, if we may except a very small and shapely foot."

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THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

Flight of a Tartar Tribe, I. 137. — Murder, considered as one of the Fine Arts, II. 147. — The Vision of Sudden Death, III. 182.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY was born in Greenhay, a suburb of Manchester, England, August 15, 1786. His father, a merchant, dying in 1793, left the family an income of £1,600 a year. Thomas was the fifth child. He passed his boyhood mainly in the country, was sent to various schools, and early developed a passion for the Greek language. As his guardian refused to send him to the university, he ran away from school in 1802 and travelled on foot to London. According to the narrative in his "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," he wandered about that great city, vainly trying to borrow money on the strength of his expectations, and befriended only by an unfortunate girl whom he used to meet in his nightly rambles. A reconciliation was brought about between him and his guardian; and in December, 1803, De Quincey entered Oxford University, where he remained until 1808. He first resorted to opium in 1804, to escape the pains of rheumatism, and for a score of years thereafter the habit was his master; but he finally overcame it. He projected several great works which this habit prevented him from executing.

In 1809 he went to live at Grasmere, Cumberland, in the cottage previously occupied by Wordsworth, and there he remained ten years, intimately associated with

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the Lake poets. He made a study of German literature, and published translations from Richter and Lessing. He also went deeply into the problems of political economy and projected a work on that subject.

In 1821 he went to London, and became associated with Allan Cunningham, Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, and others, as a contributor to the "London Magazine," in which his celebrated "Confessions" were first published. He contributed miscellaneous essays and criticisms to other British periodicals, and wrote several important articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," including those on Pope and Shakespeare.

In 1843 he removed with his family to Lasswade, twelve miles from Edinburgh, and there resided till his death, which took place in Edinburgh, December 8, 1859.

De Quincey classified his works as follows: 1. Papers whose chief purpose is to interest and amuse; 2. Speculative, critical, and philosophical essays; 3. Prose poetry. He wrote two novels, "The Avenger" and "Klosterheim." He himself never made any attempt to collect his writings, which were widely scattered in all sorts of periodicals; this was first done by James T. Fields, whose firm published a uniform edition in twenty-one volumes (1851–59). De Quincey acknowledged his great obligations for this service, but disclaimed some of the articles, and began publishing in Edinburgh an annotated edition founded on this one. He had completed nine volumes at the time of his death. Though he was unquestionably sincere in his denial of the authorship of several articles, it is not certain that he was not mistaken.

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The "Flight of a Tartar Tribe," which appeared originally in "Blackwood's Magazine," is entirely imaginary, but has often been mistaken for a veritable narrative.

CHARLES DIBDIN.

Tom Bowling, XV. 168.

CHARLES DIBDIN was born in Southampton, England, in 1745. His mother was fifty years old at the time of his birth, and he was her eighteenth child. He studied music, and in 1761 went to London, where he composed ballads and tuned pianos. He also wrote at this time an opera entitled "The Shepherd's Artifice," which was put upon the stage at Covent Garden Theatre in 1763. He then became a professional actor and composer, and produced "The Padlock," "The Deserter," "The Waterman," "The Quaker," and other pieces, all of which were brought out at Drury Lane Theatre under Garrick's management, and in several of which Dibdin himself took part. In 1778 he became musical manager at Covent Garden, and a few years afterward he built the Surrey. In 1788 he published his "Musical Tour"; and in 1789 he began an entertainment called "The Whim of the Moment," in which he was the sole author and performer. It was immensely successful, and in 1796 a small theatre, called Sans Souci, was built for it. Here he performed for nine years, retiring from the

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boards in 1805. In spite of his professional success, and a pension of £ 200 a year which was awarded him in 1805, he was poor to the end of his days. He died on July 25, 1814.

Dibdin wrote "A Complete History of the Stage," published in 1795, an autobiography, from fifty to a hundred dramatic pieces, and something like a thousand songs. His fame now rests upon his sea-songs, some of which, it is said, have been quoted with good effect in cases of mutiny. "Poor Tom Bowling" was written on the death of his eldest brother, captain of an Indiaman. A fine edition of the songs, illustrated by Cruikshank, with a memoir by Thomas Dibdin, was published in 1850.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Chops the Dwarf, II. 118. — A Christmas Carol, V. 7. — The Signal-Man, VIII. 109. — A Child's Dream of a Star, X. 223. — The Ivy Green, XV. 90. — Doctor Marigold, XVIII. 53.

CHARLES DICKENS was born at Landport, a suburb of Portsmouth, England, February 7, 1812. He was the second of eight children, and was baptized with the names Charles John Huffham. John Dickens, his father, was a clerk in the navy pay office. In 1816 the family removed to Chatham, where Charles received his early education, the most interesting part of which was got from "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Robinson Crusoe," and the novels of Fielding and Smollett.

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At the age of nine he wrote a tragedy entitled "Misnar, the Sultan of India." In 1822 his father became bankrupt and was sent to the debtor's prison, the family removed to London, and Charles was put to work in a blacking factory. But before long a small legacy relieved the father, who then became a reporter for the "Morning Chronicle," and the boy was sent to school for two years and then placed in an attorney's office. But he preferred to be a Parliamentary reporter, learned short-hand, and at the age of nineteen was employed in that capacity by the "True Sun." Four years later he joined the staff of the "Morning Chronicle."

Dickens's first published sketch was "Mrs. Joseph Porter over the Way," which appeared in the "Old Monthly Magazine" for January, 1834. It was followed by a series, all published under the signature of "Boz," a mispronunciation of Moses, which had been given to a younger brother as a nickname. The sketches were continued in the magazine for a year, and were then discontinued because the publisher felt unable to accede to the author's demand for pay. They were then published regularly in the evening edition of the "Chronicle," where they attracted public attention, and Dickens was paid for them two guineas a week in addition to his salary of five guineas. In 1836 they were published in two volumes, illustrated by Cruikshank.

In April, 1836, Dickens married Catharine, eldest daughter of George Hogarth, an editorial writer for the "Chronicle." They had seven children, but in 1858 arranged a formal separation, the reasons for which have never been made public.

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The firm of Chapman and Hall projected a work of fiction to appear in monthly parts, and engaged Dickens to write the story, and Mr. Seymour, a humorous artist of some note, to furnish the illustrations. The result was "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," the first number of which appeared in the spring of 1836. Just before the second number was published, Seymour killed himself, and Hablot K. Browne illustrated the succeeding numbers. The work met with only a moderate success until Sam Weller was introduced in the fifth number; then the sale increased rapidly; and when the book was finished the author was famous. Meanwhile "Oliver Twist" had been begun as a serial in "Bentley's Miscellany," of which Dickens was editor for a short time in 1838. In that year also he published anonymously two small volumes of sketches, entitled "Young Gentlemen" and "Young Couples," and edited the "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," a noted theatrical clown. "Nicholas Nickleby" was published in monthly numbers in 1838 – 39, and "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" (under the general title "Master Humphrey's Clock") in 1840 – 41.

Dickens travelled in the Scottish Highlands in 1841; and in January, 1842, with his wife, he sailed for the United States, arriving at Boston on the 22d. There and in the other great cities he had a reception whose enthusiasm expressed itself in laudations foolishly overdone, and he was not yet enough of a gentleman to refrain from exaggerating, in his next two books, every discoverable foible of his hosts. He returned home in June, and published his "American Notes" a few months

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later. "Martin Chuzzlewit" was published in 1844, and Dickens then spent a year in Italy. At the beginning of 1846 he became editor of the London "Daily News," then just established by himself and others, in which appeared his "Pictures from Italy." He was not successful as a political editor, though as early as ten years before he had written numerous brilliant political squibs in prose and verse, and one or two considerable pamphlets. He resigned the editorship at the end of four months.

He published "Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son" serially in 1847–48, and "David Copperfield" in 1849–50. This last novel, which is generally considered his best, was largely drawn from his own life, and is the only thing like an autobiography which he has left. In 1850 he established "Household Words," which is said to have attained a circulation of 90,000 in Great Britain. In 1859, in consequence of a disagreement with the publishers, he bought them out and discontinued it, after which he started "All the Year Round." His "Child's History of England" and "Hard Times" appeared first in "Household Words." "Bleak House" was published in monthly parts in 1852–53, and "Little Dorrit" in 1856–57. In "All the Year Round" he published "A Tale of Two Cities" in 1860, "Great Expectations" in 1861, and the sketches entitled "The Uncommercial Traveller." "Our Mutual Friend" was issued in monthly parts in 1864–65.

In November, 1867, he came to the United States a second time, landing in Boston, and giving his first reading from his own works (for which purpose he had come)

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in that city on December 2. He read in the chief cities of the Eastern and Middle States, giving his farewell in New York on April 20, 1868. He had previously read in Great Britain and Ireland, and also in Paris. Dickens was an almost perfect actor, and had prepared himself by laborious study, and these readings were probably the most successful thing of the kind ever attempted. Profitable as his publications had been, — and he knew how to look out for his pecuniary interests probably better than any other popular author that ever lived, — his few seasons of public reading put more money into his pocket than all his copyrights. For these readings he prepared condensed editions of his "Christmas Carol," "The Holly-Tree Inn," and "Dr. Marigold," and selections from "Pickwick," "David Copperfield," "Dombey and Son," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Dickens's Christmas stories were not less successful in their way than his novels. The first of them was the "Christmas Carol," published in 1843, and it is still the favorite one. At a sale in London, in May, 1875, the original manuscript brought £55. The other Christmas stories are, "The Chimes," 1844; "The Cricket on the Hearth," 1845; "The Battle of Life," 1846; "The Haunted Man," 1848; "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions," 1865; "Mugby Junction," 1866; and "No Thoroughfare," 1867. The last two were written in collaboration with several other authors. "The Signal-Man" is part of his contribution to "Mugby Junction." It has been predicted, with some show of reason, that these Christmas stories will outlast the novels. Dickens wrote numerous other short stories, of which there is no complete collec-

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tion. Among them are "Chops the Dwarf," written for the "Atlantic Almanac" of 1869, and "A Child's Dream of a Star," which has been issued in a beautiful illustrated edition. It has been shown that many of the finest passages in his works are metrical, may be broken into perfect blank verse; but his only serious piece of rhyme that has been acknowledged or preserved, is "The Ivy Green," which occurs originally in the sixth chapter of "Pickwick."

Dickens always admired Gadshill house, near Rochester, Kent, and from an early day resolved to buy it if he should ever be rich enough. This dream was fulfilled in 1857, and from that time Gadshill was his home. There he died on June 9, 1870, from a stroke of apoplexy which he had experienced at dinner the day before.

He left an unfinished novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," the publication of which in monthly parts had been begun in April. He had once refused a baronetcy, and in his will he directed that there be no public announcement of his burial, and that his name be inscribed on his tomb in plain English letters, "without the addition of Mr. or Esquire," and besought his friends not to make him "the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever"; and he added, "I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works." Herein is a hint well worth the consideration of those who just now are busying themselves with the superfluous task of raising monuments to authors whose works are themselves a monument more notable and more enduring than ever came from the hand of a sculptor. Dickens was buried privately in the poet's corner

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of Westminster Abbey. His intimate friend, John Forster, has written his biography in three volumes, reprinted in Philadelphia; and there is another, in one volume, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. "The Dickens Dictionary," by Gilbert A. Pierce, was published in Boston in 1872; and "A Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens," by F. G. De Fontaine, in New York, in 1873.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

The Rise of Iskander, VI. 137.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI is the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli (1766–1848), author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and was born in London, December 21, 1805. His Jewish ancestors, who in the fifteenth century had fled to Venice from the inquisition in Spain, there took the name of D'Israeli, "that their race might be forever recognized." Benjamin was educated at home, by his father and by private tutors. He spent some time in a solicitor's office, but had no taste for the law, and soon abandoned it for literature.

He travelled in Germany in 1824; and on his return to England, in 1826, published "Vivian Grey," a novel, in which the principal characters were portraits of people well known in London society. It created a great sensation, and was immediately translated into several of the Continental languages. In 1828 he published "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla," a satire. In 1829 he

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started on a tour through Italy, Greece, Albania, Syria, Egypt, and Nubia, which occupied two years. On his return he published "The Young Duke," in 1831; "Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Autobiography," in 1832; and in 1833, "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy" and "The Rise of Iskander," in one volume. The last named is founded on the revolt of Scanderbeg, the Albanian prince (1404 – 66), against the Turks, which began in 1444.

Mr. Disraeli first aspired to a seat in Parliament in 1832, and stood for High Wycombe as a tory-radical, but was defeated. He was defeated there again in 1834, and in 1835 at Taunton, where he stood as a conservative. On the last occasion he spoke of Daniel O'Connell as "a bloody traitor," to which O'Connell made his famous retort: "For aught I know, the present Disraeli is the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who died on the cross." Morgan O'Connell took up his father's quarrel, and was challenged by Disraeli, but declined to fight. In 1834 Disraeli explained his political views in a pamphlet, and also published "The Revolutionary Epic," intended to ridicule revolutions. His "Vindication of the English Constitution" appeared in 1835; and in 1836 his series of letters to the London "Times," under the signature of "Runnymede," which challenged attention by their keen sarcasm. In 1837 he stood for Maidstone, as a conservative, along with Wyndham Lewis, and they were elected. Mr. Lewis died the next year, and in 1839 Disraeli married his widow, who had an immense fortune. Since then he has been almost continuously in Parliament. His first speech in the House was a failure, and as he sat down he said: "I have begun

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several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me," — a prediction which has been abundantly fulfilled. About 1844 he became the leader of the Young England party, and in 1849 of the conservatives. In 1852 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Privy Council in the first Derby administration, and in 1858 was Chancellor again in Derby's second administration, and again in 1866. Derby resigned in February, 1868, and Disraeli became Prime Minister. He was succeeded by Gladstone in December of that year, but took the office again in February, 1874. In 1868 the Queen offered to raise him to the peerage, but he declined, though he accepted for his wife the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield. She died in December, 1872.

Disraeli's novel "Henrietta Temple" was published in 1836, and was followed in the spring of 1837 by "Venetia," in which Byron and Shelley are portrayed. His only drama is "Count Alarcos," a five-act tragedy, published in 1839. In 1844 appeared "Coningsby, or the New Generation," which made a sensation similar to that of his first novel, and for the same reason. In 1845 he published "Sibyl, or the Two Nations"; and in 1847, "Tancred, or the New Crusade," and "Ixion in Heaven," with other tales. His last novel, "Lothair," published in 1870, was directed against the Communists, the Fenians, and the Jesuits, and created more discussion than any of its predecessors. More than 80,000 copies of it were sold in the United States.

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SYDNEY DOBELL.

Home, Wounded, XIV. 183. — How's My Boy? XV. 150.

SYDNEY DOBELL was born at Peckham Rye, near London, April 5, 1824. His father, John Dobell, a wine-merchant, was the author of a book entitled "Man Unfit to Govern Man," which excited considerable interest. In 1835 the family removed to Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, where the next year Sydney entered his father's counting-room as a clerk, and thus spent twelve years, giving his leisure hours to literature. His education had been received entirely at home. He had begun to write verses at the age of nine. In 1844 he married, and in 1848 removed to a cottage at Leckhampton, where, and at other places among the Cotswold Hills, he spent the next six years. There he wrote "The Roman," a dramatic poem, published in 1850 under the *nom de plume* of Sydney Yendys, an anagram. He then went with his wife to Switzerland for her health; and afterward to Scotland, where they remained until 1857, wandering about the Highlands every summer. In Switzerland he had written "Balder," another dramatic poem, which was published in 1854. These two poems had enthusiastic admirers on the one hand and merciless critics on the other. Professor Aytoun ridiculed them in his "Firmilian the Student of Badajoz, a Spasmodic Tragedy." In Scotland Dobell became intimate with Alexander Smith, and in 1855 they published together "Sonnets on the War." Dobell published his best book, "England in Time of War," in 1856. This volume contained

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"Home, Wounded," and "How's My Boy?" In 1857 he delivered in Edinburgh a lecture on "The Nature of Poetry." The bronchial irritation which followed this effort caused his physician to order his removal to the south. In 1858 he took Cleeve Tower, near the highest point (1,150 feet) of the Cotswolds, and there he resided till his death, which took place on August 24, 1874. His last publication was "England's Day," a volume of lyrics, produced in 1871. An English biographer said of him: "An excellent man of business, an expert rider and driver, accustomed to the gun, the rifle, the rod, and the oar, he is singularly unlike the fancy portraits of a metaphysical poet in which his adverse critics indulge."

A collection of Dobell's prose writings is announced.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Christmas Hymn, XV. 217.

ALFRED DOMETT was born in England about 1811. He seems to be a poet *in posse* rather than *in esse*. The "Christmas Hymn" is his only work that has come into general notice. The poem entitled "Revelry in India," which appeared originally in the "St. Helena Magazine," and went the rounds a few years ago, has been attributed to him, but in a letter to me he disclaims it. It is understood that Robert Browning's poem "Waring" refers to Domett. Its characterization is so fine that, in the scarcity of biographical data, a few lines may be quoted here: —

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What 's become of Waring
Since he gave us all the slip,
Chose land-travel or seafaring,
Boots and chest, or staff and scrip,
Rather than pace up and down
Any longer London town?
Who 'd have guessed it from his lip,
Or his brow's accustomed bearing,
On the night he thus took ship,
Or started landward? little caring
For us, it seems, who supped together
(Friends of his too, I remember),
And walked home through the merry weather,
The snowiest in all December;
I left his arm that night myself
For what's-his-name's, the new prose-poet,
That wrote the book there, on the shelf —
How, forsooth, was I to know it
If Waring meant to glide away
Like a ghost at break of day?
Never looked he half so gay!

He was prouder than the devil:
How he must have cursed our revel!
Ay, and many other meetings,
In-door visits, out-door greetings,
As up and down he paced this London,
With no work done, but great works undone,
Where scarce twenty knew his name.
Why not, then, have earlier spoken,
Written, bustled? Who 's to blame
If your silence kept unbroken?
"True, but there were sundry ;ottings,

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Stray leaves, fragments, blurs and blottings,
Certain first steps were achieved
Already which" — (is that your meaning?)
"Had well borne out whoe'er believed
In more to come!" But who goes gleaning
Hedge-side chance-blades, while full-sheaved
Stand corn-fields by him? Pride, o'erweening
Pride alone, puts forth such claims
O'er the day's distinguished names.

Domett was educated at Cambridge, and almost immediately after graduating became a wanderer to the ends of the earth. He passed through Canada and the United States in 1834, and wrote several poems descriptive of American scenery. After holding the office of Colonial Secretary in New Zealand for many years, he returned to London, and published two volumes of poetry, "Ranolf and Amohia, a South-Sea Day-Dream," 1876, and "Flotsam and Jetsam," 1877.

JOHN DRYDEN.

Alexander's Feast, XIV. 145.

JOHN DRYDEN was born in Aldwinckle parish, Northamptonshire, England, August 9, 1631. His family were Puritans. He studied at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the Master's degree in 1657. He inherited a small estate, and went to London, where through Sir Gilbert Pickering, of Cromwell's Council, he received a petty clerkship.

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At school he had made a poetical translation of the third satire of Persius, and an elegy on Lord Hastings, which with some epigrams were published in 1650. But his first poem that attracted attention was "Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell." Yet immediately after the restoration he changed his politics, and published "Astræa Redux" and "A Panegyric on the Coronation." Very soon he was rewarded as a royalist poet. In 1662 he wrote a play entitled "The Wild Gallant," which failed on the stage; and in 1664–65, "The Rival Ladies" and "The Indian Emperor," the last of which was successful.

In 1663 Dryden married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the first Earl of Berkshire, which made him neither wealthier nor happier.

His rhymed tragedies were ridiculed by the Duke of Buckingham in "The Rehearsal," and Dryden defended them in an "Essay of Dramatic Poesy." In "Annus Mirabilis," published in 1667, he described the great fire of London, the Duke of York's victory over the Dutch, and other events of 1666. In 1670 he was appointed poet-laureate and historiographer royal. About this time he made an engagement to furnish three new plays a year for the king's theatre, receiving a share of the profits, and he did really furnish eighteen in sixteen years. They were popular and profitable, but did not escape what they deserved at the hands of the critics and wits of the Court. In 1681 appeared his "Absalom and Achitophel"; and in 1682, "Mac Flecknoe," political satires on current events and living characters, which drew forth a vast deal of comment and counter-satire. In

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1682 he also published "Religio Laici," a defence of the Church of England; but after the accession of James II. he became, with that monarch, a Roman Catholic, and published in 1687 "The Hind and the Panther," an elaborate allegory in praise of his new religion.

Dryden was at the very height of his fame and prosperity when the revolution of 1688 deprived him of his offices and compelled him to write for bread. He wrote four more plays, which now with all his others are forgotten; and then in two years, 1694–96, made his well-known translation of Virgil, for which he received £1,300. A month after its publication, in 1697, he wrote the poem selected for this collection, the full title being "Alexander's Feast; or, The Power of Music. An Ode in Honor of St. Cecilia's Day." St. Cecilia, the patroness of music, and especially of sacred music, suffered martyrdom at Rome in 230 A. D.; her day is November 22. In 1698, on a contract to furnish 10,000 lines for £300, Dryden began his "Fables," adapted from Ovid, Boccaccio, Chaucer, and other sources. His last work was a masque. He died on May 1, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

LADY DUFFERIN.

Lament of the Irish Emigrant, XV. 158.

HELEN SELINA SHERIDAN was born in Ireland in 1807. She was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a daughter of Thomas Sheridan, and

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a sister of Caroline Norton. In 1825 she married the Hon. Price Blackwood, who afterward became fourth Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, and who died in 1841. In October, 1862, when her old and intimate friend, Earl Gifford, was in his last illness, she married him that she might take care of him. He died in December of that year, and she herself died on June 13, 1867. The present Governor-General of Canada is her son.

Lady Dufferin was a favorite in fashionable society, for her beauty, her wit, and her accomplishments. She wrote both the words and the music of numerous songs. She and her sister Caroline, at the ages of ten and eleven, wrote and illustrated a small volume of poems.

CHARLES GAMAGE EASTMAN.

A Snow-Storm, XV. 97.

CHARLES GAMAGE EASTMAN was born in Fryeburg, Maine, June 1, 1816. While he was a boy his parents removed to Barnard, Vermont. He was sent to the academies in Royalton and Windsor, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1837. While an undergraduate he wrote editorials for the Burlington "Sentinel." He established the "Lamoille River Express" at Johnson in 1838, and the "Spirit of the Age" at Woodstock in 1840, and in 1846 he bought the "Vermont Patriot," published at Montpelier, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. He was postmaster of

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Montpelier for several years, a State senator in 1851 – 52, and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1858. He published a volume of poems in 1848, which was favorably received, and thereafter was a frequent contributor to various periodicals, and read poems at Dartmouth, the University of Vermont, and elsewhere. He died at Burlington in 1861.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

Murad the Unlucky, XII. 86.

MARIA EDGEWORTH was born near Reading, England, January 1, 1767. Her father was Richard Lovell Edgeworth, who made numerous inventions and constructed the first telegraph used in England, — a system of signals reaching sixteen miles. In 1782 he succeeded to the family estate and removed to Edgeworthtown, Ireland. Maria, like all his children, was educated entirely at home. She assisted her father in his business affairs, and with him wrote an "Essay on Irish Bulls," an "Essay on Practical Education," and one or two other books.

Miss Edgeworth's own works began with "Castle Rackrent," published in 1801, the first of a series of tales which so far departed from the novels of the day as to deal only with what might really have happened in every-day life. Among the best known of them are "The Absentee," "Leonora," "Belinda," "Ennui," "Patronage," "Harrington," and "Ormond." She wrote several

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volumes of "Popular Tales," "Fashionable Tales," and "Moral Tales." "Murad the Unlucky" is from "Popular Tales," published in 1804. Everything she wrote was submitted to her father's careful revision, and after his death in 1817 she published nothing for seventeen years, except a memoir of him and two juvenile stories which he had begun and she finished. In 1834 she published "Helen," a novel, and in 1847 "Orlandino," a child's story.

Each of her tales depicts the effect of one overmastering passion or characteristic, in which respect they resemble the plays of Joanna Baillie. Scott was a warm admirer of them, and says they suggested to him to do for Scottish what she had done for Irish life and character. In 1823 she and two of her sisters were his guests for a fortnight at Abbotsford, and he returned the visit two years later. She died on May 21, 1849, at Edgeworthtown, where nearly all her life had been spent. She was quiet and sincere in all her ways, and was very much beloved. Her works have been issued in various forms on both sides of the Atlantic; a complete edition, in ten volumes, was published in London in 1856.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

The Four-Fifteen Express, VIII. 71.

AMELIA BLANDFORD EDWARDS was born in England in 1831. Her father was an officer in the British Army. She began to write for the magazines at

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the age of twenty-one. She has published a volume of poems, one or two school-books, and several books for children, the latter including "The Story of Cervantes" and "The Little Marquis." Her novels are widely read both in Great Britain and in the United States. They are: "My Brother's Wife," published in 1855; "The Ladder of Life," in 1857; "Hand and Glove," in 1859; "Barbara's History," in 1864; "Half a Million of Money," and "Miss Carew, and other Tales," in 1865; "Debenham's Vow," in 1870; and "In the Days of my Youth," in 1873. She has contributed numerous short stories to periodicals, and was one of Dickens's collaborators in writing "Mugby Junction." In 1873 she published "Monsieur Maurice, and other Tales."

Miss Edwards has edited several illustrated works, and has written two which are illustrated from her own sketches: "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," in 1873; and a volume of travels in Egypt and Nubia, in 1875. She has also written numerous literary and art criticisms and political leaders.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The Problem, XIV. 121.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was born May 25, 1803, in Boston, Mass., where his father was a clergyman. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and at Harvard College, where he was graduated

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in 1821. He began writing verse while a school-boy, took prizes for composition and declamation in college, and on graduating was class-day poet. On leaving college he taught school for five years, and then was "approbated to preach," but was obliged by ill health to spend the winter of 1826–27 at the South. In 1829 he became the colleague of Rev. Henry Ware, at the Second Unitarian Church in Boston. Three years later, as his religious views were at some variance with those of the congregation, he resigned, and sailed for Europe. On his return, in 1834, he delivered his first lecture in Boston, and since then he has delivered numerous courses and single lectures, literary, biographical, and philosophical, including a course in England in 1847. In 1835 he removed to Concord, Mass., where he has since resided.

In 1842–44 Mr. Emerson edited "The Dial," a now famous quarterly, which had been begun by Margaret Fuller in 1840, and in which she had been assisted by Emerson, A. Bronson Alcott, Theodore Parker, George Ripley, William H. Channing, and others.

Emerson's published volumes are as follows: "Nature," issued in 1836; two series of "Essays," 1841–44; "Poems," 1846; "Miscellanies," 1849; "Representative Men," 1850; "English Traits," 1856; "The Conduct of Life," 1860; "May Day and Other Pieces" (poems), 1867; and "Society and Solitude," 1870. A complete edition of his prose works, revised, was published in 1869. In 1875 he edited "Parnassus," a collection of poetry. His peculiar philosophy is prominently set forth in "Nature" and "The American Scholar," an oration delivered in 1837.

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SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Father Tom and the Pope, IX. 131. — The Forging of the Anchor, XIII. 194.

SAMUEL FERGUSON was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1815. He was educated at the University of Dublin, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1865. In 1838 he was called to the Irish bar, since which time he has resided and practised in Dublin. He has published "The Cromlech on Howth," a poem, 1861; and "Lays of the Western Gael, and other Poems," 1865.

In 1827 Rev. Thomas Maguire, a Roman Catholic priest of Killeshandra, Ireland, was challenged by Rev. Richard T. P. Pope, of Cork, a clergyman of the Church of England, to a public controversy on the merits of their respective churches. The debate took place in Dublin, in the presence of an immense audience. Mr. Pope based his arguments on the Bible, and held his ground with a great display of learning and skill, until Father Maguire induced him to change it to the Christian Fathers, and then quoted passage after passage from Augustine, Chrysostom, Athanasius, Scholasticus, Lactantius, etc., which Pope, not being learned in the Fathers, was totally unable to dispose of. The controversy lasted six days, and after it was over Mr. Pope searched the Fathers for the passages quoted by his opponent, but not one of them was to be found! Thereupon he published a book exposing the fraud, but it attracted little attention. After a time Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, a man after the very pattern of Father Maguire, volunteered to take the place of Mr.

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Pope and reopen the controversy. The debate, continued day after day, was livelier than before, and the excitement reached its climax when Mr. Gregg announced that on the next day the secrets of the confessional would be his subject, and warned the ladies that "no modest woman would appear, or could appear, while he revealed the secrets of that powerful instrument of the Romish church." As usual in such cases, the ladies of Dublin flocked to the Rotunda next day in such numbers that scarcely any one else could gain admittance. The debaters were fairly matched, and the discussion was quite as indelicate as the most interested auditor could desire. After it was over, Mr. Gregg required a military escort to reach his lodgings in safety.

This celebrated controversy suggested "Father Tom and the Pope," which appeared originally in "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1838. A great deal of ingenuity has been exercised in determining its authorship, with widely varying results. It has been ascribed confidently to William Maginn, to the Duke of Wellington, to Lord Brougham, to Father Prout, to John Fisher Murray, to Samuel Ferguson, and to "a gentleman from Wexford who had never distinguished himself in any other way." The sketch has been published separately in various editions. One of the prettiest of them (New York, 1868) was edited by Frederick S. Cozzens, author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," who in his Preface quotes from a letter written by Ferguson to himself, as follows: "My friend Dr. Smith has informed you correctly as to the authorship of 'Father Tom and the Pope.' It was written by me in the summer of 1838 [1837 ?], just about

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the time of my call to the Irish bar. No one else had any hand in it, and, like the 'Forging of the Anchor,' it underwent a rejection before its appearance in 'Blackwood.' I have never made any secret of the authorship; but as I have constantly endeavored, in any literary work I have been able to do for many years back, to elevate the Irish subject out of the burlesque, I have an indisposition to place my name on the title-page of so very rollicking a piece as Father Tom." This, and the testimony of others who have talked with Dr. Ferguson on the subject, seems to decide the question.

FRANCIS M. FINCH.

Nathan Hale, XIV. 176.

FRANCIS MILES FINCH was born at Ithaca, N. Y., June 9, 1827. He was graduated at Yale College in 1849, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, and has ever since resided and practised his profession there. On the establishment of Cornell University he became secretary of its board of trustees.

In July, 1853, the Linonian Society of Yale celebrated its centennial, and Mr. Finch was the poet of the occasion. The poem was in blank verse, with several lyrics introduced, the finest of them being the unique poem on Nathan Hale, which has been recited a thousand times by lecturers, readers, and school-boys, has flitted through the newspapers, and has been boldly claimed by one or two literary kleptomaniacs.

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Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755. He was graduated at Yale College in 1773, and became a successful teacher in his native State. When the War of Independence broke out he entered the service as a lieutenant, and was soon promoted to a captaincy. In September, 1776, with an associate, he captured at midnight a British sloop loaded with provisions, taking her from under the guns of a frigate. After the battle of Long Island, Washington called for an officer to enter the enemy's lines and get information of the strength and disposition of the British forces. Hale volunteered for this service, passed through the lines in disguise, and made full notes and drawings, but was challenged and discovered when he attempted to return. Lord Howe ordered his execution as a spy the next morning, September 22, and he was hung on an apple-tree at what is now the corner of Beekman Place and Fifty-first Street. His letters to his father and sister were destroyed, and his request for a Bible or a clergyman was denied. His last words were: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." An autograph manuscript of one of Hale's college orations, still preserved in the archives of the Linonian Society at Yale, contains the most enthusiastic expressions of devotion to liberty.

Mr. Finch has written several other fine lyrics, the best known of which are "The Blue and the Gray" and the favorite college smoking-song, beginning, —

"Floating away like the fountain's spray,
Or the snow-white plume of a maiden,
The smoke-wreaths rise to the starlit skies,
With blissful fragrance laden."

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JOHN GALT.

Haddad-Ben-Ahab the Traveller, IX. 58.

JOHN GALT was born in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 2, 1779. His father was a sea-captain, and in 1790 they removed to Greenock, where John was educated and afterward spent several years as a clerk in the custom-house. In 1804 he went to London, carrying an epic on the battle of Largs, which he printed, but afterward suppressed. In 1809 he set out on a tour through Southern Europe for his health. He fell in with Byron and Hobhouse at Gibraltar, and with them visited Sicily and Malta. Galt continued his journey alone to Greece, Constantinople, and the shores of the Black Sea. While detained by quarantine he wrote six dramas, which Walter Scott declared were "the worst tragedies ever seen."

On his return home he published "Letters from the Levant," which was fairly successful, and a novel entitled "The Earthquake," which was not; he also wrote a tragedy entitled "The Appeal," which was produced on the stage in Edinburgh. His first really notable work was "The Ayrshire Legatees," which appeared originally in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1820–21. This was followed in rapid succession by "Annals of the Parish," "The Provost," "The Steamboat," "Sir Andrew Wylie," "The Gathering of the West," "The Entail," "Ringan Gilhaize," "The Spaewife," "Rothelan," "The Omen," and "The Last of the Lairds." The "Annals of the Parish," which is generally considered his best work, was written ten years before it got into print; but

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"Waverley" had not then appeared, and the publishers, with a kind of wisdom which the guild have not yet wholly forgotten, confidently told him that no work of fiction entirely Scottish could have any popular success!

Galt had always had his head full of great commercial schemes, and in 1826 he came to America as agent and manager of the Canada Company, then just organized, with a capital of £1,000,000. He founded the town of Guelph in 1827, himself cutting the first tree in the unbroken forest. But he soon became involved in difficulties with the Company, and in 1829 returned to England, where he resumed his literary labors. His works produced at this time include the novels "Lawrie Todd," "Southennan," "The Provost," "Stanley Buxton," "The Member," "The Radical," "Bogle Corbet," and "Eben Erskine," and an autobiography, a life of Lord Byron, "Lives of the Players," and "Literary Miscellanies." The last named was published in 1834, and Galt, his health being entirely broken down, then returned to Greenock, where he died, April 11, 1839, after fourteen strokes of paralysis. It is said that he dictated some of his works to an amanuensis, after he had lost the use of every limb. His best novels are still read, especially in Scotland; the poorer ones have long since gone to oblivion.

The little satire of "Haddad-Ben-Ahab the Traveller" appeared originally in "The Club-Book," a collection of short stories published in 1831, which was edited by Andrew Picken, and numbered among its contributors Allan Cunningham, D. M. Moir, and James Hogg.

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OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

The Deserted Village, XIII. 7.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH was born at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland, November 10, 1728. His father, a poor curate at the time of Oliver's birth, succeeded to a rectory in 1730, and removed to Lissoy, in the county of Westmeath, where he cultivated a farm. Goldsmith's first teacher pronounced him an incorrigible dunce. At the age of six he was sent to the village school, kept by Paddy Byrne, who did more story-telling than teaching, and used to amuse his pupils with all sorts of fairy-tales and accounts of his adventures as a soldier in foreign lands, and even with his own rhymes. Oliver learned from him to versify; and his mother was so sure she saw in his lines the promise of a great poet, that she insisted on his being liberally educated, though the family could ill afford it, and their resources had already been heavily taxed to send his brother Henry to college. Oliver went to school at Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, and thence to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was graduated in 1749, at the foot of his class.

Because his uncle wished him to, he became a candidate for the Church; but the bishop rejected him. Then he was given £ 50 and sent to Dublin to study law; but he learned no law, and very soon gambled away the money. Then he was furnished with more funds, and sent to Edinburgh to study medicine. He spent a year and a half there, but did not take a degree, went to Leyden, lost in gambling-houses what little money he had,

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and wandered about the Continent on foot, getting a precarious living by playing the flute. Finally he graduated in medicine at Padua, and returned to England to practise. Of course he failed as a physician, and for a while he was usher in a school at Peckham. About this time he began contributing to the "Monthly Review."

His first publication in book form was "An Inquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe," 1759. In 1760 he contributed to the "Public Ledger" a series of "Chinese Letters," which were republished collectively, under the title of "The Citizen of the World," in 1762. In 1761 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who understood and appreciated him better probably than any of his other contemporaries. In 1762 Goldsmith wrote his immortal novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield," which at once captivated Johnson, who sold the manuscript to a publisher for £60. The publisher let it lie in his desk two years, and then only sent it to the printer after Goldsmith's first poem, "The Traveller," published in 1764, had made him famous. In this novel Goldsmith is believed to have pictured his early home and his father's family pretty faithfully. Its success was quite as great as that of "The Traveller" had been. It was followed, in 1765, by a collection of "Essays," and in 1767 by a comedy entitled "The Good-Natured Man." This was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre, after long delay, and after Garrick had done his utmost to make it a failure. Its success was moderate, yet it brought the author £500, — more money than any of his previous works had produced; and he at once removed to better lodgings and ordered a gorgeous new

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suit, "lined with silk and furnished with gold buttons." He had already bought one new suit, of "Tyrian bloom, satin grain, and garter blue silk breeches," in which to attend the theatre when his play was brought out.

These and other extravagances, not all of them selfish, soon reduced him to his usual state of utter poverty, and he wrought for two or three years at literary job-work, compiling a Roman history, and undertaking a popular natural history, which appeared after his death, under the title of "Animated Nature."

But he used to wander frequently about the country in the neighborhood of London, with a few congenial companions, and in these strolls he composed a large part of "The Deserted Village," which was published on May 26, 1770. The scene of this poem is undoubtedly Lissoy, where his early days were spent, though his familiarity with English rural scenes considerably modified the descriptions. The schoolmaster is a portrait of Paddy Byrne, and the clergyman a mingling of the character of his father with some traits of his brother Henry. Lissoy had gone to ruin under the ownership of General Napier, who had dispossessed his tenants of their little farms to enlarge his private park. The next owner, a Captain Hogan, after the place had been made famous by the poem, set himself to restore it to its former happy condition, and made it conform literally to Goldsmith's descriptions, even where these were fanciful. He said he had the most trouble in getting "the twelve good rules," but found them at last in a London book-stall, and gave them their proper place in the parlor of the alehouse. This poem was sold to the publisher for an

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advance payment of one hundred guineas. It had a most enthusiastic reception, and went through five editions in three months.

At the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1768, Goldsmith met Mrs. Horneck and her two daughters. The latter were nineteen and seventeen years of age, and are said to have been very beautiful. The elder was called by her friends "Little Comedy," and the younger "the Jessamy Bride." They admired Goldsmith's works, and appreciated his amiable qualities. With the younger he probably fell in love; but if he asked for her hand, he was refused. She married a General Gwyn, and died in 1840. In her account of his visit to her sister's home she says he "took the lead in promoting any scheme of innocent mirth, usually prefacing the invitation with, 'Come, now, let us play the fool a little.' His songs, chiefly of the comic kind, were sung with some taste and humor."

The comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" had been for a year or two in the hands of Colman, the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, who found all sorts of fault with it and loudly predicted its failure. At last he was induced by Johnson to put it upon the stage, March 15, 1773, and it had a triumphant success.

But Goldsmith was all the while getting more deeply in debt, though he wrought steadily at several pieces of literary job-work, including a history of England, and the days were fast darkening round him with disappointments and anxiety, when he became ill, and died on the 4th of April, 1774, at his chambers in the Temple. Numerous biographies of Goldsmith have been published, the best being those of John Forster and Washington Irving.

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THOMAS GRAY.

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard, XIV. 96.

THOMAS GRAY was born in London, December 26, 1716. His father, a money-scrivener, was so harsh and violent in his temper, that his wife was compelled to leave him, and as he would do nothing for the boy, she alone secured him an opportunity for education. At Eton he became intimate with Horace Walpole. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1739, and then spent two years with Walpole in France and Italy. In Florence, where he spent nearly a year, he began his Latin poem *De Principiis Cogitandi*. In 1741 he returned to Cambridge, took his degree in civil law, and fixed his residence at the University. He was enamored of ancient lore, and spent nearly all his time in the libraries. He occasionally went to London to visit the British Museum, and made journeys to Scotland, Wales, and the lake district. His letters written from these places have been published, and are considered models of elegant composition.

Gray's first publication was his "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College," 1747. Its last two lines furnish one of the most familiar quotations in the language, —

> "Where ignorance is bliss,
> 'T is folly to be wise."

This poem, as well as his "Ode to Adversity," had been written in 1742. About that same time he began the

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"Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," which was finished in 1749 and published anonymously in the "Magazine of Magazines" in 1752. It passed rapidly through several editions. Probably no poem in the language has ever achieved a popularity at once so immediate, so wide, and so enduring, and certainly none has furnished so many familiar quotations in proportion to its length. The scene of it is the churchyard of Stoke-Pogis, in Buckinghamshire, where his mother lived, and it is said that he began the poem while sitting in the churchyard itself. The original manuscript, on two sheets of foolscap, has long been guarded as one of the rare treasures of the literary world. At a sale in London in May, 1875, it was bought by Sir William Fraser for £230. Twenty years before, it had been sold for £131. It shows a great many erasures and interlineations. The names of Cæsar and Tully first occupied the places now filled by Cromwell and Milton. Gray rejected five stanzas, some of which were almost as good as some that remain. There is another autograph copy, without the five additional stanzas, which was sold in 1854 for £100. One of these stanzas is as follows: —

> "There scattered oft, the earliest of the year,
> By hands unseen, are showers of violets found:
> The redbreast loves to build and warble there,
> And little footsteps lightly print the ground."

A collection of Gray's poems was published in 1753, with illustrations by Bentley, and they were so few that they had to be printed only on one side of the leaf, to give the volume some appreciable thickness. In 1757

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he published "The Progress of Poesy," "The Bard," and other odes, which met with considerable ridicule, to which he was very sensitive. In 1759 he went to London, where he spent three years and made copious transcriptions from collections in the British Museum. On the death of Cibber, in 1757, he had been offered the laureateship, but declined it. In 1768 he was appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge; but his health had become feeble, and a journey in Wales and Cumberland hardly improved it. He died on July 30, 1771, and was buried at Stoke-Pogis in the little churchyard which his Elegy has made famous. His tomb is of brick, capped with a marble slab on which the storms of a century have rendered the inscription illegible.

Gray made wonderful acquisitions in several of the natural sciences as well as in the classics, and planned some great works which he never executed. His letters and manuscripts were edited by his friend Mason, who has been convicted of mutilating them. A restored edition was published by Mitford in 1853.

JAMES GREENWOOD.

A Night in a Workhouse, I. 56.

JAMES GREENWOOD is a London journalist and author, born about 1820. He has written numerous books, the most important of which are "Curiosities of Savage Life," and "Wild Sports of the World,"

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published in 1865; "Silas the Conjurer," 1866; "The Seven Curses of London," 1869; "History of a Little Ragamuffin," and "Unsentimental Journeys," 1870; "Journeys through London," 1873; and "Wilds of London," 1874.

In 1867 he originated the "casual" business by passing a night in a workhouse, and his graphic description of the experience, contributed to his brother's paper, the "Pall Mall Gazette," made a sensation in London, gave that paper its first start on the road to prosperity, and was copied and read all over the world.

GERALD GRIFFIN.

The Swans of Lir, I. 30. — Mr. Tibbot O'Leary, the Curious, V. 145.

GERALD GRIFFIN was born in Limerick, Ireland, December 12, 1803. His family emigrated to the United States about 1820, but he remained with an elder brother, who lived at Adare. His earliest poems were contributed to the Limerick newspapers. In 1823, with a manuscript tragedy entitled "Aguire," he went to London as a literary adventurer. But he could get no manager to put the play upon the stage, and with another, entitled "Gisippus," he was no more fortunate. He sustained himself by writing for the magazines, and soon acquired a brilliant reputation. In 1827 he published "Holland Tide," and "Tales of the Munster Festivals,"

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stories of Irish peasant life; and in 1828 "The Colleen Bawn; or, The Collegians," his best known and most powerful novel, which has been dramatized as "The Colleen Bawn." His subsequent publications were: "The Invasion," "The Rivals," "The Duke of Monmouth," a second series of "Tales of the Munster Festivals," "Tracey's Ambition," "Tales of the Five Senses," and "Tales of the Jury-Room." In the last mentioned, an Irish jury, together with an interloper who has been accidentally locked up with them, spend a night in telling stories and singing songs by turns around. The two stories selected are from this volume. Griffin joined the society of the Christian Brothers in 1838, and died in Cork, June 12, 1840. After his death his tragedy of "Gisippus" was brought out at Drury Lane Theatre with great success. His works, edited with a memoir by his brother, have been published in New York in ten volumes, including one volume of poems.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The Man Without a Country, I. 101. — The Skeleton in the Closet, V. 112. — The Children of the Public, XII. 134.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE was born in Boston, April 3, 1822. He is a son of Nathan Hale, a journalist, who was a nephew and namesake of the subject of Francis M. Finch's poem, printed at page 176 of Vol. XIV. Edward was graduated at Harvard Co'

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lege in 1839, studied theology, and in 1846 became pastor of the Church of the Unity, at Worcester, Mass., where he remained till, in 1856, he was called to the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, of Boston. He has edited the "Christian Examiner," the "Sunday School Gazette," and "Old and New." The last named he founded in 1869, and conducted till it was discontinued in 1875.

Mr. Hale has published "The Rosary," 1848; "Margaret Percival in America," and "Sketches of Christian History," 1850; "Letters on Irish Emigration," 1852; "Kansas and Nebraska," 1854; "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," 1861; "If, Yes, and Perhaps," 1868; "The Ingham Papers," 1869; "How To Do It," "His Level Best," and "Ten Times One is Ten," 1870; "Ups and Downs," and "Sybaris and Other Homes," 1871; "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," and "Workingmen's Homes," 1874.

"The Man Without a Country" was written in the summer of 1863, and appeared originally in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December of that year. It made not merely a sensation, but a deep impression on the American public, which at that time was divided on the question of allegiance to the national government. A large number of its readers accepted it as true. It is included in the volume entitled "If, Yes, and Perhaps," where the author gives it an interesting Preface, in which he says: "It is wholly a fiction, 'founded on fact.' The facts on which it is founded are these, — that Aaron Burr sailed down the Mississippi River in 1805, again in 1806, and was tried for treason in 1807."

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"The Skeleton in the Closet" appeared originally in the "Galaxy" for June 15, 1866.

"The Children of the Public" was suggested by an advertisement of a gift enterprise similar to the one it describes. Mr. Hale says in a Preface, that a friend of his, a distinguished story-teller, "proposed to me that we should each of us write the history of one of the two successful parties, to be woven together by their union at the end. The plan, however, lay latent for years, — the gift enterprise of course blew up, — and it was not until the summer of 1862 that I wrote my half of the proposed story, with the hope of eliciting the other half." The story (that is to say, Mr. Hale's half of the story which is still incomplete) was entered in competition for a prize offered by "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," was successful, and appeared in that paper for January 24 and 31, 1863.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Joseph Rodman Drake, XV. 169.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK was born in Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790. He received a common-school education, and became clerk in a store in Guilford. From 1811 till 1832 he was employed in a banking-house in New York City. He then entered the service of John Jacob Astor, of whose business and estate he kept the accounts till Astor's death, in 1848. Astor left him an annuity of $200. In 1849 he retired to Guilford, to live

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with an unmarried sister, resided there during the remainder of his life, and died November 17, 1867.

In March, 1819, he formed a literary partnership with Joseph Rodman Drake, and they wrote the papers which in that year appeared in the New York "Evening Post" under the signature of "Croaker & Co." Later in the year Halleck wrote his longest poem, "Fanny," a satire. The lines on Drake appeared originally in the "Post." Drake was born in New York City, August 7, 1795; and died there, September 21, 1820. Halleck's poems have been edited, and his life written, by James Grant Wilson.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

Dogs, XVII. 25.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON was born in Manchester, England, September 10, 1834. He prepared for a collegiate course at Oxford, but early devoted himself to art and art literature. He has painted a good many pictures, but with little popular success; has invented a new method of etching, and has travelled extensively in the most picturesque portions of Europe. He was for three years art critic of the "Saturday Review," and is now editor of "The Portfolio." He has published, among other works, a volume of poems, 1855; "A Painter's Camp," 1862; "Etching and Etchers," 1866; "Contemporary French Painters," 1867; "The Unknown River," 1870; "Chapters on Animals," from which our selection is taken, 1873; "The Intellectual Life," 1873; and "Round my House," 1877.

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BRET HARTE.

The Outcasts of Poker Flat, I. 85. — The Luck of Roaring Camp, IV. 44.

FRANCIS BRET HARTE was born in Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839. His father, a teacher, died when Bret was very young. Bret went to California in 1854, and led a roving life there for three years, sometimes digging for gold, sometimes teaching school, and finally acting as an express messenger. In 1857 he went to work as a compositor in the office of the "Golden Era" in San Francisco. To this journal he contributed, at first without letting the editor know where they came from, graphic sketches of California life. Subsequently he was given a place on the editorial staff, and still later he became the editor of a literary weekly called "The Californian." In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the United States branch mint in San Francisco, and he held this office till 1870. During this time he had contributed to the newspapers several poems which were copied from one end of the country to the other. The best of them were "The Society upon the Stanislau," "The Pliocene Skull," and "John Burns of Gettysburg."

When the "Overland Monthly" was started, in July, 1868, Harte was selected as editor. In the August number for that year appeared his "Luck of Roaring Camp." There is an amusing story to the effect that the proof-reader, a young woman with a superabundance of modesty, reported to the publishers that it was a most shocking article, unfit for publication; that the publis[1]

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took the alarm, and besought Harte to withdraw it; and that he made its appearance the condition of his retaining the editorship. This sketch, which met with an enthusiastic reception from the entire reading public, was the beginning of his most artistic and effective work. Nothing which he had previously written belongs in the same class with it. "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," which surpasses "The Luck of Roaring Camp" by displaying more of character, and being in every way more realistic, was published originally in the "Overland" in January, 1869. To nearly every number of the magazine while he was editor he contributed a similar story. In September, 1870, he published the best known of his humorous poems, "Plain Language from Truthful James," which has passed current in all circles under the name of "The Heathen Chinee."

In 1870 Harte was appointed Professor of Recent Literature in the University of California; but in 1871 he resigned the chair, and also the editorship of the "Overland," and came eastward, finally fixing his residence in New York City. His "Condensed Novels," parodies on the styles and plots of various popular romancers, appeared originally in "The Californian," were published in book form in New York in 1867, and issued in a revised edition in Boston in 1871. Two volumes of his short stories have been published in Boston, and two or three volumes of his poems, now collected in a single volume. Since his removal to New York he has contributed frequently to all the leading magazines, and has also appeared as a lyceum lecturer, his theme being "The Argonauts of '49."

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NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Ethan Brand, I. 7. — Wakefield, II. 134. — David Swan, IV. 99. — The Birthmark, VIII. 207. — The Threefold Destiny, XII. 204. — Buds and Bird Voices, XVII. 112.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was born in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804. His father, a shipmaster, died in Surinam in 1808, and his mother spent the remainder of her life, more than thirty years, in absolute seclusion. At the age of fourteen Nathaniel was sent to recruit his health on a farm in Raymond, Maine. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, Longfellow being his classmate. His most intimate college friend was Franklin Pierce, who was in the class of 1824.

After leaving college, Hawthorne spent several years in Salem, studying and writing. A few of his tales appeared in magazines and newspapers, but most of what he produced was burned before any one but himself had seen it. In 1828 he published anonymously, in Boston, "Fanshawe," a romance. But he never acknowledged it, and it is not included in any edition of his works. In 1836 he edited in Boston the "American Magazine of Useful Knowledge," of which he had to write the whole; but the publishers became bankrupt, and he received nothing for all his labor. In 1837 he published "Twice-Told Tales," a collection of his short stories and sketches which had appeared in various magazines and annuals. This volume included "Wakefield" and "David Swan." It was highly praised by the critics, but was very slow in making its way with the public.

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In 1842 a second edition was issued, together with another volume collected from similar sources, largely from the "Democratic Review." This second volume included "The Threefold Destiny." In a preface written in 1851 Hawthorne says: "These stories were published in magazines and annuals, extending over a period of ten or twelve years, and comprising the whole of the writer's young manhood, without making (so far as he has ever been aware) the slightest impression on the public. One or two among them had a pretty wide newspaper circulation; as for the rest, he has no grounds for supposing that, on their first appearance, they met with the good or evil fortune to be read by anybody. Throughout the time above specified he had no incitement to literary effort in a reasonable prospect of reputation or profit; nothing but the pleasure itself of composition, — an enjoyment not at all amiss in its way, and perhaps essential to the merit of the work in hand, but which, in the long run, will hardly keep the chill out of a writer's heart, or the numbness out of his fingers. To this total lack of sympathy, at the age when his mind would naturally have been most effervescent, the public owe it (and it is certainly an effect not to be regretted, on either part) that the author can show nothing for the thought and industry of that portion of his life, save the forty sketches, or thereabouts, included in these volumes."

In 1838 Bancroft the historian, then collector of the port of Boston, had appointed Hawthorne a weigher and gauger in the custom-house. Being Democrats, they were turned out of office when the Whigs came into

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power in 1841. Hawthorne then united with the association for agriculture and education at Brook Farm, in West Roxbury, Mass. Among his associates were George Ripley, George William Curtis, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, and several others who are distinguished in the world of letters; but Hawthorne seems to have been the only one in whom the experiment was directly productive of literary fruit. The scene of his "Blithedale Romance," published in 1852, was laid at Brook Farm, but he expressly says that its characters are entirely fictitious. How he enjoyed the rugged life there may be gathered from various lugubrious passages in his "American Note-Books."

In 1843 he married Miss Sophia Peabody, and they went to reside at Concord, Mass., in the old manse whose grounds border on the celebrated Revolutionary battlefield. In a preliminary sketch to his "Mosses from an Old Manse," a collection of stories written here, published in 1846, he gives a delightful description of the place and of his life there. "The Birthmark" is the first story in that collection. It appeared originally in "The Pioneer," an account of which will be found in the article on JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

In 1846 Hawthorne was appointed surveyor of the port of Salem, and removed thither with his family. He retained the office until the Whigs returned to power in 1849, and then removed to Lenox, on the border of the lake called Stockbridge Bowl. In 1850 he published "The Scarlet Letter," which gained immediate popularity, and was the first work that made him known in England. At Lenox he wrote "The House of the Seven

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Gables," published in 1851, a gloomy romance, the scene of which is laid in Salem.

In 1852 he returned to Concord, and in that year he published, besides "The Blithedale Romance," another volume of stories, entitled "The Snow Image, and other Twice-Told Tales." This included "Ethan Brand," which there bears the secondary title, "A Chapter from an Abortive Romance."

In the Presidential canvass of 1852 Hawthorne wrote the campaign biography of his old friend Pierce, the Democratic candidate, who immediately after his inauguration bestowed upon his biographer the most profitable office in his gift, the Liverpool consulate, — which was the best thing that poor Pierce ever did. The consulate was worth about $25,000 a year. Hawthorne resigned it in 1857, and spent two or three years travelling with his family in France and Italy. He resided for some time in Rome and Florence, and there wrote "The Marble Faun," his longest novel, published in Boston in 1860, and republished in London under the title of "Transformation." He returned to his home in Concord in 1860, and in 1863 published "Our Old Home," a series of sketches of English life and scenery, which had first appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly."

In the spring of 1864, being in feeble health, he started with Ex-President Pierce for a tour in the White Mountains, going by easy stages in a private carriage. On May 18 they arrived at the Pemigewassett House, in Plymouth, N. H. They occupied adjoining rooms, and in the morning Pierce found him dead in his bed. He was buried at Concord, Mass., the manuscript of his

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unfinished "Dolliver Romance" being borne on the coffin.

He had kept copious journals for many years, and his widow edited two volumes each of his "American Note-Books," "English Note-Books," and "French and Italian Note-Books." Among his manuscripts was found a psychological novel entitled "Septimius Felton; or, The Elixir of Life," which his daughter Una deciphered with the help of Robert Browning, and published in 1872. It is supposed that "The Dolliver Romance," a few chapters of which appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1864, was to be a re-writing of "Septimius Felton."

Hawthorne also wrote three books for children. His works fill twenty-one volumes, and a "Little Classic" edition, with a volume of biography by his son-in-law, George P. Lathrop, is in course of publication.

As a writer of short stories which are not mere episodes, but which have all the elements of a complete romance, condensed and therefore intensified, Hawthorne has no equal. He produced dozens of such, and he wrote the cleanest and most effective English of any American who has ever put pen to paper.

FELICIA HEMANS.

The Graves of a Household, XV. 174. — The Treasures of the Deep, XV. 212.

FELICIA DOROTHEA BROWNE was born in Liverpool, September 25, 1794. Her father, a merchant, was Irish, her mother was of Venetian descent.

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About 1800 her father's estate became very much reduced by commercial losses, and the family removed to Gwryrch Denbighshire, Wales. Felicia wrote verses at a very early age. In 1808 she published a collection of them under the title "Early Blossoms," and in 1812 another, entitled "The Domestic Affections."

In 1812 she married Captain Hemans. His health had suffered in the Peninsular campaigns, and in 1818 he went to Italy to recover it. The marriage had not been altogether happy, and the couple never met again. Mrs. Hemans returned to her family in North Wales. After some years she removed to the vicinity of Liverpool, and finally she went to Dublin to superintend the education of her five sons, and died there, May 12, 1835.

In 1819 Mrs. Hemans was awarded a prize of £50 offered by a Scotchman for the best poem on Sir William Wallace; and in 1821 she received another awarded by the Royal Society of Literature for the best poem on Dartmoor. She wrote a tragedy entitled "The Vespers of Palermo," which was put upon the stage in London in December, 1823, but failed: in Edinburgh it was fairly successful. She mastered German, Spanish, and several other modern languages, made translations from Camoëns and Herrera, and was a voluminous contributor of both prose and poetry to the magazines. In 1823 she published "The Siege of Valencia, and other Poems"; in 1827, "The Forest Sanctuary"; in 1830, "Songs of the Affections"; and in 1834, "Hymns for Childhood," and "Scenes and Hymns of Life." Her last work was a series of sonnets under the title of "Thoughts during Sickness."

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The first complete collection of her poems was published in 1839, with a memoir by her sister. One in which the poems were arranged in chronological order appeared in 1848. The first American edition was published in 1826, with a sketch by Prof. Andrews Norton. One published in 1850 contains a critical essay by Henry T. Tuckerman. Henry F. Chorley published "Memorials of Mrs. Hemans" in 1836.

GEORGE HERBERT.

Virtue, XV. 203.

GEORGE HERBERT was born at Montgomery Castle, in Wales, April 3, 1593. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took high honors, and in 1615 became a fellow of Trinity College. He addressed an elegant letter, in Latin, to King James, and in return received a sinecure office worth £120 a year. After the death of the king he took orders, and became prebendary of Leighton Bromswold in 1626. In 1630 he married, three days after he first saw the lady, and King Charles presented him to the living of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he died in February, 1632. He was an exemplary clergyman, and was popularly known as "holy George Herbert." He was an intimate friend of Lord Bacon and Dr. Donne. In 1631 he published "The Temple: Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations." After his death were published his "Outlandish Proverbs, Sen-

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tences," &c., 1640; "Quadripartit Devotions," 1647; and two volumes of prose, "The Priest to the Temple; or, The Character of a Country Parson," and "Remains," 1652. Izaak Walton wrote his biography.

THOMAS K. HERVEY.

In Memoriam, XV. 173.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY was born in Paisley, Scotland, February 4, 1799. A year or two later his father, a merchant, settled in Manchester. The boy was articled to a firm of solicitors, and subsequently he went to London to study conveyancing. Afterward he studied at Cambridge, to fit himself for practice at the bar, but did not take a degree. About 1820 he went to London, determined to follow literature as a profession. He published a poem entitled "Australia," which had been begun as a prize poem, but expanded beyond the prescribed limits. It was republished, with the addition of other poems, in 1824, and in 1829 was reissued again, with further additions, under the title of "The Poetical Sketch-Book." Hervey also published "The Devil's Progress," a satire, in 1830; in 1831, the first volume of a work entitled "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," which he never completed; and in 1836, "The Book of Christmas." He edited a collection of poems under the title "England's Helicon in the Nineteenth Century," and several annuals, in which some of his best lyrics first

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appeared; and from 1834 to 1854 was a leading contributor to the "Athenæum," of which for the last eight years of that period he was the sole editor. After that, he wrote for the "Art Journal" until his death, which took place in Kentish Town, February 17, 1859. In 1843 he had married Eleonora Louisa Montagu, an authoress of some note, who has edited a complete edition of his poems, published in Boston in 1866.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

The Man in the Reservoir, IV. 189. — Monterey, XV. 128.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN was born in New York City in 1806. In 1817 he suffered amputation of his leg, which had been crushed between a steamboat and the wharf. He studied for three years in Columbia College, but did not take a degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised law three years. Meanwhile he had been an occasional contributor to periodicals, and in 1830 he became one of the editors of the "New York American." In 1833 he travelled in the Western States for his health, and two years later published "A Winter in the West," which was very popular, and was republished in London. In 1837 he published "Wild Scenes in the Forest and the Prairie"; and in 1840, "Greyslaer," a novel founded on the celebrated Beauchamp murder in Kentucky. In 1842 his first volume of lyrics appeared, under the title "The Vigil of

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Faith, and other Poems," which was followed in 1844 by "The Echo; or, Borrowed Notes for Home Circulation"; and in 1848 by a complete collection, with the title "Love's Calendar, and other Poems."

Hoffman established the "Knickerbocker Magazine" in December, 1852, and edited the first few numbers. He afterward edited the "American Monthly Magazine," the "New York Mirror," and the "Literary World." To the last named he contributed "Sketches of Society," of which "The Man in the Reservoir" is one.

In 1850 a mental disorder which had afflicted him for two or three years became so pronounced that he was placed in a lunatic asylum, where he still remains. A new edition of his poems, edited by his nephew, was published in 1874.

JAMES HOGG.

Kilmeny, XIII. 75. — When the Kye come Hame, XV. 80. — The Skylark, XV. 104.

JAMES HOGG was born in the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, Scotland, in 1770. His ancestors, for several generations, had been shepherds. He received three months of schooling, and then, at the age of six, was hired out as a cowherd for six months, his entire wages to be a pair of shoes and a ewe-lamb. Three months more of schooling completed his scholastic education. He rose by degrees in his humble occupation, till at the age of eighteen he was a shepherd. Then he set about

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learning to read in earnest, and borrowed the "Life and Adventures of Sir William Wallace," and Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd." He had already learned to play the violin, and he next proceeded to read about as much theology as even a Scotchman could stand, — in fact, rather more, for he tells us that Burnet's "Sacred Theory of the Earth" nearly overturned his brain. In 1790 Hogg entered as shepherd the service of William Laidlaw, a man of considerable culture, who lent him books and encouraged his literary aspirations. He learned to write while sitting on the hills, watching his sheep, with his knees for a desk and the ink-bottle suspended from his buttonhole. He began to write verses at the age of twenty-five; and it is said that such was his idea of the manual labor of writing, that he used to take off his coat and vest and roll up his sleeves! He first wrote songs for the shepherd-girls, who called him "Jamie the Poeter."

Hogg's first publications were essays in the "Scots Magazine." During a visit to Edinburgh he was called on, by a tavern party, to sing a song, and complied with one of his own, "Donald Macdonald." It was received with great applause, one of the party took a copy, in a few days it was published, and within a few months it was sung in every district of Scotland.

One market Monday Hogg went to Edinburgh, and was detained two days. He occupied the time in writing out some of his poems from memory, and gave them to a printer. In a short time he was informed that a thousand copies were printed and ready for delivery. On comparing the pamphlet with his manuscripts, he found that he had made very imperfect copies, and the work

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abounded in the most atrocious typographical errors. But the poems sold rapidly, and every family in his district soon had a copy. One specimen is still preserved in an Edinburgh library.

He was unfortunate in attempts to start a sheep farm, but he repaired his losses by publishing in 1803 a volume of poems entitled "The Mountain Bard," which netted him over £200, and two treatises on sheep, £86. He tried farming again, and in three years was penniless.

Going to Edinburgh in February, 1810, he devoted himself wholly to literature. He published "The Forest Minstrel," a collection of songs and ballads, mainly his own; but the sale was very slow. Then he started a periodical called "The Spy," which he both edited and published. It survived only a year. But he had made many friends, and in the spring of 1813 he published "The Queen's Wake," which had an immediate and lasting success. This poem strings together a series of tales and ballads supposed to be sung to Mary Queen of Scots by Scottish minstrels assembled at a royal wake at Holyrood. "Kilmeny" is one of these.

In 1820 he married, and took a farm at Altrive Lake. But again his farming was ruinous, and he had to make up for his agricultural losses by literary industry. He published in rapid succession "Winter Evening Tales," "The Three Perils of Man," "The Three Perils of Woman," "Confessions of a Fanatic," "Queen Hynde," a long narrative poem, several volumes of only temporary interest, and finally "Montrose Tales," which appeared in April, 1835. His health was broken down by overwork and anxiety, and on November 21, 1835, he died.

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He was buried in the churchyard of Ettrick, and in 1860 a fine statue of him was erected in the forest of Ettrick, by the margin of St. Mary's Lake.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

A Visit to the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Punsters, V. 135. — Iris, VII. 7. — Iris, her Book, VII. 49. — Under the Violets, VII. 58. — The Last Leaf, XV. 117. — The Chambered Nautilus, XV. 214. — The Voiceless, XV. 229.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and studied medicine, going to Europe in 1832 to attend the hospitals in Paris and elsewhere. In 1838 he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, and in 1847 was elected to the same chair in Harvard.

His earliest poems were contributed to the "Collegian," while he was an undergraduate, and to "Illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery of Paintings," published in 1831. In 1836 he read "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and in that year also the first collection of his poems was published in Boston. Before the same Society he read "Terpsichore" in 1843, and "Astræa" in 1850. "Urania, a Rhymed Lesson," was read before the Boston Mercantile Library Association in 1846. His minor poems were originally scattered through numerous periodicals.

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When the "Atlantic Monthly" was started, in the autumn of 1857, Dr. Holmes began in it a series of brilliant articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, or Every Man his own Boswell," which ran for a year, and were the most popular feature of the magazine. This was a resumption of a plan which he had begun, but laid aside, a quarter of a century before. These papers were followed immediately by a series entitled "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," and in 1872 by another entitled "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table."

The story of "Iris" was told by irregular instalments in the course of the "Professor." Dr. Holmes very kindly gave his consent to its extraction for the "Little Classics," and revised the copy. The "Visit to the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Punsters" appeared originally in the "Atlantic" as a separate article.

His other prose works are "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny," 1861; "Soundings from the Atlantic," 1864; "The Guardian Angel," 1868; "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," 1870; and essays and lectures on medical topics. He published "Songs in Many Keys" in 1864; and "Songs of Many Seasons" in 1875.

Dr. Holmes holds a high rank in his profession, especially in auscultation and microscopy. He is also popular as a lyceum lecturer, though for many years past he has scarcely appeared on the platform. The fame of his lyrics, both humorous and pathetic, is world-wide, and as a writer of after-dinner poems he has never had an equal. Comparisons between ancient and modern poets are common, but it is seldom that one holds out so strikingly as between Holmes and Horace.

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THOMAS HOOD.

The Dream of Eugene Aram, XIII. 87. — The Haunted House, XIII. 158. — The Bridge of Sighs, XIV. 116. — I Remember, I Remember, XV. 72. — The Death-Bed, XV. 160.

THOMAS HOOD was born in London, May 23, 1798. His father, who was a bookseller, died in 1810. Thomas received a common-school education, and then entered a counting-house. But his health gave way, and he was sent to Scotland to recover it. He remained there two years, and outgrew all the love he ever had for mercantile life. His first attempts in literature were contributions to the "Dundee Magazine." When he returned to London he apprenticed himself to his uncle, an engraver.

Hood's verses had already attracted some attention, and in 1821 he became assistant editor of the "London Magazine." This brought him into contact with the popular writers of the day, among whom he made many warm friends. With Charles Lamb he was especially intimate. His first book was "Odes and Addresses to Great People," in the composition of which he was assisted by his brother-in-law, J. H. Reynolds, and was published anonymously. He published "Whims and Oddities" in 1826, "National Tales" and a volume of poems in 1827, another series of "Whims and Oddities" in 1828, and "The Epping Hunt," a humorous poem, in 1829. He edited "The Gem," an annual, for 1829, and contributed to it "The Dream of Eugene Aram." From

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1830 to 1840 he published "The Comic Annual"; and in 1838–39 a selection from his contributions to it, with other articles, was published in monthly numbers, under the title of "Hood's Own." In 1831 he removed to a pleasant house in Essex, where he wrote a novel, "Tylney Hall," which was not successful. In 1837 he went to the Continent for his health, and remained there several years. During that time he wrote "Up the Rhine," a series of satirical and humorous pictures of travel. On his return to England he became editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," but left it in 1843, and in 1844 started "Hood's Magazine." A collection of his contributions to the "New Monthly" was published under the title of "Whimsicalities." He was confined to his bed for some months previous to his death, which took place on May 3, 1845. In his last illness he wrote his most famous poems, "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Song of the Shirt." Not long before his death he received a pension of £100, which was continued to his widow.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

A Romance of Real Life, IV. 26.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS was born in Martinsville, Belmont County, Ohio, March 1, 1837. He learned the trade of a printer in his father's office, and worked at it for twelve years, after which he became assistant editor of the "Ohio State Journal." He wrote

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a life of Abraham Lincoln, for the Presidential canvass of 1860, and after Mr. Lincoln's election he was appointed United States Consul at Venice. In 1865 he returned home, and became one of the editors of "The Nation," and soon after associate editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," to which he had been a contributor for several years. From July, 1871, to the present time (1875), he has been chief editor of the "Atlantic."

In 1860 Mr. Howells published, with John J. Piatt, "Poems of Two Friends." He published "Venetian Life," in 1866; "Italian Journeys," in 1867; "No Love Lost," a poem, in 1868; "Suburban Sketches," in 1869; "Their Wedding Journey," in 1872; "A Chance Acquaintance," in 1873; and "A Foregone Conclusion," in 1875. His poems were republished in a volume by themselves in 1874.

"A Romance of Real Life" appeared originally in the "Atlantic," and is one of the "Suburban Sketches."

WILLIAM HOWITT.

Johnny Darbyshire, IX. 168.

WILLIAM HOWITT was born at Heanor, Derbyshire, England, in 1795. In 1823 he married Mary Botham, who like himself was a member of the Society of Friends, and together they made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain. They have been constantly associated in literature, and are the joint authors of nu-

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merous books, the first of which was "The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems," 1831. In 1840 they went to reside in Heidelberg, for the education of their children. In 1847 Mr. Howitt started in London "Howitt's Journal," but it was short-lived. In 1852 he went to Australia, where he remained for two years, engaged in gold-mining. His most important works are: "Popular History of Priestcraft," 1834; "Rural Life of England," 1837; "Visits to Remarkable Places," 1839; "Student Life of Germany," 1841; "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany," 1842; "Jack of the Mill," 1844; "Homes and Haunts of the British Poets," 1847; "Stories of English Life," 1853; "Land, Labor, and Gold," 1855; "The Man of the People," 1860; "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain," 1861; "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," 1863; and "The Mad War Planet and other Poems," 1871.

The story of "Johnny Darbyshire" was originally contributed to the "Edinburgh Tales," a series edited by Mrs. C. J. Johnstone in 1845.

JEAN INGELOW.

Divided, XIV. 36. — The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire, XIV. 102.

JEAN INGELOW was born in Boston, England, in 1830. Her father, a banker, was a man of high culture. Her mother is of Scottish descent. Jean was

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a bashful, quiet child, and her life seems to have been entirely uneventful till in 1863 she published her first volume of poems. This met with a most enthusiastic reception, and gave her at once a high place among contemporary poets. Her reputation has hardly been increased by two subsequent volumes.

Her prose works are: "Studies for Stories," 1864; "Poor Matt," 1866; "Stories told to a Child," two series, 1866 and 1872; "A Sister's Bye-Hours," 1868; "Mopsa the Fairy," 1869; "Off the Skelligs," 1872; and "Fated to be Free," 1875.

ANNA JAMESON.

Juliet, XVIII. 160.

ANNA MURPHY was born in Dublin, May 19, 1797. Her father was a painter, and she began the study of art at an early age. In 1824 she married Mr. Jameson, a barrister, and accompanied him to Canada. But the marriage was unhappy, and they soon separated, after which she travelled extensively in Europe, and became a voluminous author. She died in London, March 17, 1860. Her principal works are "Diary of an Ennuyée," 1826; "Loves of the Poets," 1829; "Characteristics of Women," from which our sketch is taken, 1832; "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," 1838; "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," 1845; "Sacred and Legendary Art," 1848; "Legends of the Monastic Orders," 1850; and "Legends of the Madonna," 1852.

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SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Ode, XV. 148.

WILLIAM JONES was born in London, September 28, 1746. He passed ten years at Harrow, where he stood first in classical studies, and began Hebrew and Arabic. He entered University College, Oxford, in 1764, and was afterward elected a fellow. He became famous for his proficiency in Oriental languages, and the king of Denmark requested him to translate the life of Nadir Shah from Persian into French. This was published in 1770, together with a dissertation on Oriental poetry and translations from Hafiz. In 1771 he published a Persian grammar, which became a standard text-book. In 1772 he published a small volume of poems, mostly translations from Eastern languages; in 1774 a dissertation on Oriental modes of thought and expression; and in 1783, "Moallákat," a translation of seven Arabic poems suspended in the temple at Mecca.

Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, had published several political pamphlets, and in 1780 attempted to get a seat in Parliament as representative of the University of Oxford, but was defeated because he was opposed to the slave-trade and the American war. In 1783 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, married, was knighted, and sailed thither. There he resumed his Oriental studies, founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and wrote many learned treatises for its "Researches."

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He published a story in verse, entitled "The Enchanted Fruit; or, The Hindu Wife," and numerous translations, including an Indian drama, the ordinances of Manu, and the fables of Pilpay. He died suddenly on the 27th of April, 1794. A collected edition of his works was published in six volumes, in 1799, and a new edition, with a biography, in 1804.

His most famous poem is the one here selected, which he entitled "An Ode in Imitation of Alcæus." Alcæus was a Greek warrior and lyric poet, who lived about six hundred years before Christ, and invented the Alcaic metre. Only small fragments of his poems have come down to us. Jones quotes, as a motto to the ode, the one that suggested it: —

Οὐ λίθοι, οὐδὲ ξύλα, οὐδὲ
Τέχ-η τεκτόνων αἱ πόλεις εἰσὶν
Ἀλλ' ὅπου ποτ' ἂν ὦσιν ΑΝΔΡΕΣ
Αὐτοὺς σωζεῖν εἰδότες,
Ἐνταῦθα τείχη καὶ πόλεις.

EMILY C. JUDSON.

The Kathayan Slave, III. 149.

EMILY CHUBBUCK was born in Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., August 22, 1817. Her parents were very poor, and her opportunities for education were limited. Yet at the age of fourteen she began teaching a district school, and a year or two later was a contributor

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of respectable verses to the village paper. She entered the Utica Female Seminary as a pupil in 1840, and was soon after admitted to the corps of teachers. Her first book was "Charles Linn," a juvenile, published in 1841, which was followed by three or four similar works. In June, 1844, she wrote to Morris and Willis, editors of the New York "Mirror," a letter, under the signature of "Fanny Forester," proposing to contribute to their paper in order that she might be enabled to purchase a dainty hat and cloak which in a visit to New York she had seen in a store on Broadway. The letter was so thoroughly humorous, and yet so graceful and delicate, that the editors printed it, and agreed to pay for the hat and cloak, on condition that she would wear a rose the first time she appeared in Broadway with them, and write a descriptive sketch of herself for the "Mirror." The sketch was written, and thereafter she was a regular contributor. Willis was the autocrat of light literature in those days, and his appreciative comments on her letter and sketch were all that was necessary to give her the *entrée* of the magazines. The "Knickerbocker" got out a long poem of hers which the editor had thrown into a drawer full of rubbish, and published it. Several other periodicals invited her contributions, and she made a favorable contract with "Graham's." The sketches which she wrote during the ensuing year were published collectively in New York in 1846, under the title of "Trippings in Author-Land." Another and larger collection was published subsequently in Boston under the title of "Alderbrook."

In June, 1846, she became the third wife of Rev.

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Adoniram Judson (1788 – 1850), the famous missionary, and in July they sailed for Burmah. Some of her finest poems and sketches were written there. "The Kathayan Slave," the most powerful of them, gave title to a collection published in Boston in 1853. A collection of her poems also appeared, entitled "An Olio of Domestic Verses."

Dr. Judson died at sea in April, 1850, and in 1851 she sailed for home. She went to Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., and resumed her literary labors, publishing the two volumes just mentioned, and arranging her husband's papers for Wayland's life of him. But her health was broken down, and she died on the 1st of June, 1854. Her "Life and Letters," by A. C. Kendrick, was published in New York in 1860. Several of her works ran through many editions, but they are all out of print.

JOHN KEATS.

The Eve of St. Agnes, XIII. 112. — Ode on a Grecian Urn, XV. 199.

JOHN KEATS was born in Moorfields, London, October 29, 1796, in a room over a livery stable which belonged to the family. He was sent to school at Enfield, and in 1811 was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary. But on inheriting a small property, he left the business, and devoted himself to poetry.

His earliest publications were some sonnets, which ap-

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peared in the "Examiner," edited by Leigh Hunt, who appreciated and befriended him. In 1817 Keats published a volume of his early poems, which fell dead. The next year he published his longest poem, "Endymion," which begins with the familiar line, —

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

It was criticised rather savagely in the "Quarterly Review," in an article said to have been written by Jeffrey; and when Keats died, three years later, somebody set afloat the story that the review had caused his death. Keats was indeed very sensitive to criticism, and he did grieve over what he considered the injustice of his reviewer; but he was physically delicate, had a tendency to consumption, and overtaxed himself to take care of a dying brother, — which were the real causes of his early death.

In 1820 he published his third volume of poetry, which contained "The Eve of St. Agnes" and the "Ode on a Grecian Urn." Soon after its appearance he went to Italy in hopes of a restoration to health, accompanied by his friend Mr. Severn, the artist; but he died in Rome on February 24, 1821, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery there. His tombstone bears the epitaph dictated by himself, —

"Here lies one whose name was writ in water."

The ridicule which the critics heaped upon the poetry of Keats was largely due to political spite, and partly, perhaps, to the feeling of dissent from the over-estimation of his friends.

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CLARENCE KING.

Ascent of Mount Tyndall, XVII. 175.

CLARENCE KING was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1843. He was graduated at Yale in 1862, and soon after joined the staff of Professor Whitney in the geological survey of California. He was given charge of one of the four geological expeditions sent out by the United States government in 1867, and spent nearly ten years in what is known as the Survey of the Fortieth Parallel. Meanwhile he had travelled extensively in Mexico, Central America, and the islands of the Pacific. In 1879 he was placed at the head of the newly created Bureau of Geological Surveys. Besides his elaborate reports, he has published "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," 1871, from which our selection is taken.

HENRY KING.

Life, XV. 192.

HENRY KING was born in Wornall, Buckinghamshire, England, in 1591. He was successively chaplain to James I., Archdeacon of Colchester, Residentiary of St. Paul's, Canon of Christ Church, chaplain to Charles I., Dean of Rochester, and in 1641 became Bishop of Chichester. He died in 1669.

He published "A Deep Groan fetched at the Funeral of the incomparable and glorious Monarch, King Charles I.," in 1649, and "Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets," in 1657. An edition of his Poems, edited by the Rev. J.

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Hannah, was published at Oxford in 1823. His best known poems are an exequy on the death of his wife, and the one here selected.

See article on SIMON WASTEL.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

The Mango-Tree, XV. 59. — A Farewell, XV. 199. — The Sands of Dee, XV. 102. — The Three Fishers, XV. 143. — The Fens, XVII. 124.

CHARLES KINGSLEY was born at the vicarage of Holne, Devonshire, England, June 12, 1819. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1842, and studied law for a few months, but decided to enter the Church, and became curate of Eversley, in Hampshire, of which he was made rector in 1844. He published "Twenty-five Village Sermons" in 1844, and in 1848 "The Saint's Tragedy," a dramatic poem founded on the history of Elizabeth of Hungary. He took a deep interest in the improvement of the working classes, and was associated with Rev. F. D. Maurice and others in establishing co-operative associations among mechanics and laborers. His investigations in this field furnished him the material for his most powerful novel, "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," 1850. A year later he published "Yeast: a Problem," which treated questions of rural labor and economy as its predecessor had treated those of labor in the city.

Kingsley's other publications are: "Sermons on Na-

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tional Subjects," 1852; "Phaëton; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers," 1852; "Hypatia," a novel, 1853; "Alexandria and her Schools," 1854; "Sermons for the Times," 1854; "Westward Ho!" a novel, 1855; "Glaucus," a short treatise on marine zoölogy and botany, 1856; "The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales," 1856; "Two Years Ago," a novel, 1856; "Good News of God," sermons, 1859; "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Times," 1859; "The Water Babies," a fairy story, 1863; "The Roman and the Teuton," lectures, 1864; "Hereward, the Last of the English," 1866; "The Hermits," 1867; "How and Why," 1869; "At Last: a Christmas in the West Indies," 1871; "Plays and Puritans," 1873; "Prose Idyls," 1873; "Westminster Sermons," 1874; "Health and Education," 1874. The first collection of his poems was published in Boston, Mass., in 1856; and a complete edition in London, in 1872. His American lectures are announced for publication.

Mr. Kingsley was appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge in 1859, Canon of Chester in 1869, and subsequently Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen. He resigned the Cambridge professorship in 1869, and was succeeded by J. R. Seeley, author of "Ecce Homo." In 1872 Mr. Kingsley became editor of "Good Words." In 1873 he visited the United States, where he travelled extensively, going as far as California, to see the Yosemite Valley, and lectured in the principal cities. He returned home in 1874, and died in London, January 23, 1875.

"The Sands of Dee" appears as a song in "Alton Locke," and it, as well as the "Three Fishers," has been

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set to music. "The Mango-Tree" is one of his latest poems, perhaps his last.

HENRY KINGSLEY.

The Lost Child, X. 174.

HENRY KINGSLEY (brother of CHARLES) was born at Holne, Devonshire, in 1830. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, but left, without taking a degree, in 1853, and went to Australia, where he remained till 1858. On his return to England, he published "The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," a novel of Australian life. This was followed by "Ravenshoe," in 1861; "Austin Elliot," 1863; "The Hillyars and the Burtons," 1865; "Leighton Court," 1866; "Mademoiselle Mathilde," 1868; "Stretton, Hetty, and other Stories," 1869; "Old Margaret," 1871; "Holmby Mills, and other Stories," 1872; "Reginald Hetheridge," 1874; and "Number Seventeen," 1875.

Mr. Kingsley became editor of the Edinburgh "Daily Review," an organ of the Free Church party, in 1870, and in the summer of that year he went to France as its war correspondent. He was the first Englishman that entered Sedan after its capture. He resigned the editorship at the end of eighteen months, and devoted himself once more to novel-writing.

The story of "The Lost Child" has been published in London, in small quarto, with illustrations.

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WILLIAM KNOX.

O, Why should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud? XV. 177.

WILLIAM KNOX was born in Firth, Roxburghshire, Scotland, August 17, 1789. He was educated at the parish-school of Lilliesleaf and the grammar-school of Musselburgh. He leased a farm near Langholm, Dumfriesshire, in 1812, but gave it up in 1817, and returned to his father's house. In 1820 the family removed to Edinburgh, and William, who had written verses at an early age, now devoted himself to literature. He wrote largely for the newspapers, and published three volumes of poems: "The Lonely Hearth, and other Poems," in 1818; "The Songs of Israel," in 1824; and "The Harp of Zion," in 1825. A complete edition of his poems was published in London in 1847. He also published "A Visit to Dublin" and "Marianne," a Christmas tale.

Knox is said to have had good conversational powers, and recited and sung his own verses with fine effect. Sir Walter Scott had a high opinion of his abilities, and rendered him considerable pecuniary assistance. But he was dissipated, and died, November 12, 1825, the victim of his vices.

The poem "O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" was a favorite with President Lincoln, who cut it from a newspaper, kept it many years, and learned it by heart, but never knew who was its author. It was his admiration that gave the poem currency anew.

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CHARLES LAMB.

Dream Children, IV. 183. — A Dissertation upon Roast Pig, V. 85. — The Old Familiar Faces, XV. 66.

CHARLES LAMB was born in London, February 18, 1775. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, where Coleridge was his schoolfellow. But for an impediment in his speech he would have taken a university course and entered the Church. From 1789 to 1792 he was a clerk in the South-Sea House, which is described in the first of his collected essays. After that he was a clerk in the India House till the Company retired him on a pension, in 1825. This incident suggested one of his most delicious essays, "The Superannuated Man."

There was a tendency to insanity in the family, and Lamb in 1795 spent six weeks in an asylum. The next year his sister Mary, in a fit of insanity, killed her mother. This determined Lamb to give up a marriage engagement and devote himself to the care of his sister. Whenever she felt premonitions of an attack, they would go together across the fields to the asylum, where he would leave her until she had recovered. He had a fair salary, and they lived quietly and comfortably, indulging in no luxury but old folios.

Lamb's first publication was a small volume of poems (1797), written conjointly with Coleridge and Charles Lloyd. In 1798 he published the prose tale "Rosamund Gray"; and in 1801, "John Woodvil," a not very tragic tragedy, which the theatres had rejected. His farce of "Mr. H." was brought out at Drury Lane Theatre in

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1806, but was damned the first night, the author himself joining heartily in the hissing, and thenceforth he wrote no more for the stage. In 1808 he published "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the Time of Shakespeare," with many valuable notes, which was well received. In 1810 he began to write essays, contributing a few to Leigh Hunt's "Reflector," and on the establishment of the "London Magazine," in 1820, he began in it his famous "Essays of Elia," the first series of which was published collectively in 1823, and the second in 1833. A collection of his fugitive poems appeared in 1830, under the title "Album Verses."

Lamb and his sister used to have little Wednesday-evening parties at his chambers in Inner Temple Lane, which were about the oddest and most entertaining on record. Among the visitors were Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, De Quincey, Bernard Barton, Leigh Hunt, Talfourd, Hazlitt, Procter, and Hood. Lamb was a brilliant and erratic talker, throwing into his conversation numberless puns, witticisms, and poetic suggestions. About 1827 he removed with his sister to Islington, a year later to Enfield, where he lived five years, and finally to Edmonton. One morning while taking his accustomed walk on the London road, he tripped and fell, bruising his face. Erysipelas set in, and he died December 27, 1834.

His "Life and Letters," by Thomas Noon Talfourd, was published in 1840. J. E. Babson, of Boston, collected in 1863–64 a volume of his fugitive papers, which has been added as the fifth volume to the American edition of his works, and incorporated in the four volumes of the best London edition.

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JOHN LEYDEN.

To an Indian Gold Coin, XV. 183.

JOHN LEYDEN was born in Denholm, Roxburghshire, Scotland, in August, 1775. His father was a shepherd. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1790, and was soon distinguished there for his classical scholarship. In 1793 he was licensed as a probationer of the Scottish Church. Soon afterward he became editor of the "Scots Magazine," to which for some time he had been a contributor. In 1799 he published "An Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Central Africa, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century," which was completed by Hugh Murray and reissued in 1817. In 1801 Leyden contributed the ballad of "The Elf-King" to Lewis's "Tales of Wonder," and wrote several ballads and the essay on "Fairy Superstition" for Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border."

In 1800 his friends procured him an appointment as surgeon in the East India Company's establishment at Madras. He had attended the medical classes at the University, and with six weeks' hard study he qualified himself for a surgeon's certificate. Scott and Sydney Smith contributed liberally to his outfit. He finished a long poem, "Scenes of Infancy," and left it with a friend for publication, passed a winter in London, and arrived at Madras in August, 1803. He exhibited a remarkable aptitude for acquiring the native languages, and was soon appointed professor in the College of Calcutta, a commis-

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sioner of the Court of Requests, and assay-master of the mint. He accompanied the army in the expedition against Java, and after the capture of Batavia he entered the town library, searching for Indian manuscripts. There he caught a malignant fever, and died in three days, August 28, 1811. He had published "A Dissertation on the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations," and he left several manuscript works on similar subjects. His poetical remains were published in London in 1819, and a corrected edition of his complete poetical works at Kelso in 1858. A monument has been erected to him at Denholm.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gettysburg, IV. 207.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin (now Larue) County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. His parents were Virginians. His father was Thomas Lincoln; his mother's maiden name was Nancy Hanks. In 1816 they removed to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, and settled in the forest near the present village of Gentryville. Mrs. Lincoln died in October, 1818, and in 1820 Mr. Lincoln married a widow Johnston, an old neighbor in Kentucky. With this step-mother Abraham Lincoln was always on the best of terms.

He received at this time one year of schooling, which was all he ever had. He assisted his father on the farm,

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and read eagerly the few books that were within his reach. These included "Æsop's Fables," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," Weems's "Life of Washington," a history of the United States, and the "Revised Statutes of Indiana." He copied into a scrap-book whatever passages seemed especially striking. On the farms where he worked at various times he was noted for his stories and stump-speeches, and he used to write doggerel satires on the ludicrous characters of the neighborhood. He was also famous for his gigantic strength, and his skill in wrestling. At the age of sixteen he managed a ferry across the Ohio, at the mouth of Anderson's Creek, for six dollars a month, and three years later he went to New Orleans as "bow hand" on a flat-boat.

In 1830 the family removed to a new farm ten miles west of Decatur, Ill., on the north fork of the Sangamon, where they built a log-house and cleared fifteen acres, for the fencing of which Abraham split the rails. At this time he delivered his first public speech, which was made extemporaneously in reply to one by a candidate for the Legislature. The subject was the navigation of the Sangamon. In 1831, with his half-brother and his brother-in-law, he built a flat-boat, on which they took a merchant's cargo to New Orleans. There for the first time Lincoln saw slaves chained and scourged, and then began his life-long detestation of slavery. On this trip the boat stuck on a dam, and seemed likely to go to pieces, but Lincoln extemporized a novel apparatus which took it over in safety. This turned his attention to the subject of overcoming such difficulties, and in 1849 he patented "an improved method of lifting vessels over shoals,"

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which consisted of a bellows attached to each side of the hull below the water-line, to be pumped full of air when the craft was to be taken over a shoal. The model, apparently made with his own pocket-knife, may still be seen in the Patent Office at Washington.

He was a clerk in a store at New Salem, twenty miles northwest of Springfield, in 1831 – 32, and then enlisted as a private in a company raised for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen captain. In the autumn of 1832 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature. Then he bought a store, with a partner named Berry, and from 1833 till 1836 he was postmaster of New Salem. Berry proved to be a drunkard, and died soon after the firm had become bankrupt. Lincoln paid off all the indebtedness, discharging the last of it in 1849.

He studied law a few months, and then became the county surveyor's deputy. He was soon known as an expert surveyor, but in 1834 his instruments were sold under a sheriff's execution. In the same year he was elected to the Legislature as a Whig, receiving a larger majority than any other candidate on the ticket. He was re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840, and in the last two terms was the candidate of his party for Speaker. In March, 1837, the Democratic majority of the Legislature passed some pro-slavery resolutions, against which Lincoln and a member named Stone entered a protest on the journal of the house. Lincoln had opened a law office in Springfield in 1837, and soon became noted for his ability in jury trials.

On November 4, 1842, he married Mary, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky.

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In 1846 he was the sole Whig elected to Congress from Illinois. His competitor was Rev. Peter Cartwright. His first speech in Congress was made on January 12, 1848, in support of what became famous as the "spot resolutions," a series introduced by himself, wherein President Polk was called upon to designate the spot on which were committed the alleged outrages which had been made the pretext for the Mexican war, — a thing he would have found it very difficult to do. On January 16, 1849, Lincoln introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, compensating the owners, provided a majority of the citizens should vote in favor of it.

In 1848 he canvassed New England for General Taylor. In 1849 he was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator, against General Shields. President Fillmore offered him the governorship of Oregon, which he declined. In 1852 he delivered at Springfield a eulogy on Henry Clay. In 1855 he was the acknowledged leader of his party in the State, and several times during the canvass of that year he met Stephen A. Douglas in debate. On one of these occasions he gave a striking example of his skill in pricking a bubble of sophistry with a single sharp sentence. Douglas had been expounding his "great principle." "I admit," said Lincoln, "that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern himself, but I deny his right to govern any other person, without that person's consent."

In the Republican National Convention of 1856 Lincoln received 110 votes for nomination as Vice-President, standing next to William L. Dayton, who was nominated. In 1858 he was nominated for United States senator, in

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place of Stephen A. Douglas, who was a candidate for re-election, and on a challenge from Lincoln they canvassed the State together. The principal question under discussion was, whether Kansas should be admitted to the Union as a free or as a slave State. Lincoln exhibited the better taste, the better temper, and the better logic, meeting Douglas's sneers at his early poverty and humble occupations with witty retorts, driving him to the necessity of taking ground against the Dred Scott decision, which ultimately proved his political ruin, and carrying the popular vote by a plurality of more than four thousand. But the legislative districts had been so arranged that the Democrats returned a majority of eight members, and therefore Douglas was re-elected. This debate attracted the attention of the whole country, being generally looked upon as a prelude to a decisive conflict of some sort which must follow speedily.

In the autumn of 1859 Lincoln canvassed Ohio, and later in the year he went to Kansas, where he was received enthusiastically, and made several speeches. In February, 1860, he delivered in Cooper Institute, New York City, one of his most memorable speeches, in which he showed what the framers of the national Constitution had subsequently done and said in relation to slavery.

On May 18, 1860, the Republican National Convention, which met at Chicago, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency on the third ballot. His principal competitor was William H. Seward. The Democratic party was divided, the Southern wing nominating John C. Breckinridge, the Northern Stephen A. Douglas, while John Bell received the nomination of a mixed body, which called itself the

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Constitutional Union party. In consequence of this division, Lincoln was elected.

His history for the next four years is an inseparable part of the history of our country at its most momentous epoch, and cannot be attempted in this little volume, further than to glance at his principal literary productions. He was famous for his anecdotes, many of which, with his witty and terse expressions, have passed into popular proverbs. He gave a new definition to the Declaration of Independence when he spoke of the country as one "where every man has a right to be equal with every other man."

On his inauguration he delivered a long address, which was one of the finest as well as most significant ever made on such an occasion. The Emancipation Proclamation, for which he is most famous in other lands, was promised in a preliminary proclamation issued on September 22, 1862, and was promptly put forth, according to this promise, on January 1, 1863. The address at Gettysburg was delivered on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the National Soldiers' Cemetery established on that battle-field. There are unimportant discrepancies between the reporter's version and Mr. Lincoln's manuscript, written afterward. He was re-elected in November, 1864, and on his second inauguration, March 4, 1865, made an address which was remarkable both for its conciliatory spirit and for its striking expressions, the most notable of which was the oft-quoted, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to

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care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

The day after Richmond was occupied by the national forces Lincoln visited it, accompanied only by his son, Admiral Porter, and a few sailors. As he walked up the main street he was surrounded by a throng of negroes, who were shouting, weeping, dancing, and calling down blessings on their emancipator.

On the evening of Good Friday, April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theatre, Washington, Lincoln was shot by an obscure fanatic, who crept into the box behind him and placed the pistol close to his head. He died a few minutes past seven o'clock the next morning. He is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., in a tomb surmounted by a statue, with a shaft and four symbolical figures, unveiled in October, 1874.

There are numerous biographies of Lincoln, but none of them are worth much, except Henry J. Raymond's, which includes his state papers; and that is valuable rather as material for the biographer who is yet to come.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

A Nice Correspondent! XV. 24.

FREDERICK LOCKER was born at Greenwich Hospital, England, in 1824. His father, Edward Hawe Locker, author of several biographies of naval officers,

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was a civil commissioner of the Hospital, and founded its naval gallery. Frederick began writing comparatively late in life, or at least he did not find early appreciation and encouragement. Writing to a friend, he says: "At first I had great difficulty in persuading editors to have anything to say to my verses. They were unanimous in declining them; but Thackeray believed in me, and used to say, 'Never mind, Locker; our verse *may* be small beer, but at any rate it is the right tap.' This encouraged me, and I wrote on; and when 'Macmillan' refused 'My Neighbor Rose,' I sent it to the 'Cornhill'; and when 'Fraser' declined 'A Nice Correspondent,' I sent it to 'St. Paul's.' I could get no one to accept 'My Grandmother.' What used particularly to discourage me was, having my verses returned as not suitable, and then to see in the very next number of the magazine a poem that gave me the impression that it was the work of some relative of the editor, perhaps his grandmamma. I think, if I wrote now, the editors would be more amiable; but it is too late, and this is what may be called the irony of destiny."

The three poems which he mentions, and also his "Lines on a Human Skull," were very widely copied. In 1857 he published a collection of his poems, under the title of "London Lyrics," which has passed through seven editions in England and been republished in Boston, Mass. Locker is acknowledged to be the best writer of *vers de société* since Praed; and in 1867 he edited "Lyra Elegantiarum," a collection of that species of poetry, with an introductory essay.

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HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

The Skeleton in Armor, XIII. 152. — My Lost Youth, XIV. 49. — Serenade, XV. 41. — Haunted Houses, XV. 73. — Hymn to the Night, XV. 103. — The Arsenal at Springfield, XV. 146. — The Children's Hour, XV. 152. — Weariness, XV. 227.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW was born in Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. His father was Stephen Longfellow, an eminent lawyer. Henry graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, in the same class with Hawthorne, and studied for a while in his father's office. But in 1826 he was offered the chair of modern languages in Bowdoin, and early the next year he sailed for Europe, where he remained till 1829, travelling and studying. On his return he held the professorship five years. In 1835 he accepted the chair of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard, and visited Europe again, returning in 1836. He resigned this professorship in 1854, but still resides at Cambridge, in the house which was Washington's headquarters.

He had written numerous poems while an undergraduate, and became a frequent contributor to the "North American Review." He edited "Poets and Poetry of Europe," published in 1845, and also two small volumes of poetry entitled "The Waif" and "The Estray."

His prose works are: "Outre-Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea," 1835; "Hyperion," a romance, 1839; and "Kavanagh," a tale, 1849.

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His poetical works are: "Coplas de Manrique," translated from the Spanish, 1833; "Voices of the Night, and other Poems," 1839; "Ballads and other Poems," 1841; "Poems on Slavery," 1842; "The Spanish Student," 1843; "The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems," 1846; "Evangeline," 1847; "Poems by the Seaside and Fireside," 1850; "The Golden Legend," 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," 1855; "The Courtship of Miles Standish," 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," 1863; "Flower-de-Luce," 1867; "The New England Tragedies," 1868; "The Divine Tragedy," 1872; "Aftermath," 1874; "The Hanging of the Crane" and "The Masque of Pandora," 1875. The "Golden Legend," the "Divine Tragedy," and the "New England Tragedies" have been united in one volume, under the title "Christus, a Trilogy." He has also made, with great labor and the minutest care, a translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia" into English verse, published in three volumes in 1867–70. Many of these works have been issued in sumptuous and finely illustrated editions.

Longfellow's poetry has always been immensely popular, both here and in England, and much of it has been translated into foreign languages. Ferdinand Freiligrath has translated "Evangeline" and some of the other poems into German. On a visit to Europe in 1868–69, Longfellow received everywhere the most marked attentions, and the degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by both Oxford and Cambridge. He read at the semi-centennial reunion of his college class the poem "Morituri Salutamus," which is included in a new volume just published under the title of "The Masque of Pandora."

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RICHARD LOVELACE.

To Lucasta, XV. 125.

RICHARD LOVELACE was born in Woolwich, Kent, England, in 1618. He was graduated at Oxford in 1636, and went to court. Anthony Wood praises him extravagantly for beauty and amiability. He entered the royal service, and rose to the rank of colonel. For delivering to the Long Parliament a petition for the restoration of the king he was thrown into prison until he could procure heavy bail. He entered the French service in 1646, and was wounded at the siege of Dunkirk. He died in 1658, in extreme poverty, having spent a fortune in the royalist cause. He published "The Scholar," a comedy; "The Soldier," a tragedy (both of which are lost); and two volumes of lyrics addressed to Lucasta. The earliest edition of his poems was published in 1649; the latest, edited by Russell Smith, in 1864.

SAMUEL LOVER.

Barny O'Reirdon the Navigator, IX. 7. — The Gridiron, IX. 206. — The Fairy-Finder, XII. 58.

SAMUEL LOVER was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1797. At a public dinner given to Thomas Moore, in 1818, he sang a song, both words and music of which

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were his own. This was the first of a long series of songs that have rivalled in popularity those of Moore himself. The best known of them are "Rory O'More," "Molly Bawn," "The Low-Backed Car," "What will you do, Love?" "The Angel's Whisper," "The Four-Leaved Shamrock," "Widow Machree," and "Molly Carew." Lover became a miniature portrait-painter, and cultivated literature at the same time. He published "Legends and Stories of Ireland" in 1832, with his own illustrations, and a second series in 1834. The three stories selected are from these. His novels are "Rory O'More" and "Handy Andy," both of which have been dramatized. In 1844 he published "Treasure Trove, the First of a Series of Accounts of Irish Heirs," with illustrations on steel by the author; and in the same year he began his entertainments called "Irish Evenings," in which he was the sole author and performer. They were very popular in Great Britain, and in 1847 he visited the United States and Canada, where he was equally successful. He returned home in 1848, and made his experiences on this side of the Atlantic the subject of a new entertainment.

Lover wrote numerous successful plays and operas, and published "Songs and Ballads" in 1839, and "Metrical Tales, and other Poems" in 1859. He also edited "The Lyrics of Ireland," 1858. More than a hundred of his songs have been set to music. During his latter years he received a literary pension of £100. He died on July 6, 1868. His "Life and Unpublished Works," by Bayle Bernard, appeared in 1874.

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Ode to Happiness, XIV. 64. — Extreme Unction, XIV. 124. — Ode recited at the Harvard Commemoration, XIV. 217. — The Courtin', XV. 26.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1838, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and opened an office in Boston. But he soon closed it, and devoted himself to literature. He had been the class poet on graduating, and in 1841 he published a volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life." Only a portion of its contents, revised, is included in his later collections.

In January, 1843, in conjunction with Robert Carter, afterward author of "A Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England" (1864), Lowell commenced in Boston "The Pioneer, a Literary and Critical Magazine." Among their contributors were Hawthorne, Neal, Poe, Story, and Parsons; but the failure of the publishers caused its discontinuance after the third number. In 1844 he married Maria White (1821–53), who wrote a few fine poems, a small volume of which was printed privately at Cambridge in 1855.

Mr. Lowell published at Cambridge, in 1844, a volume of poems; and in 1845, "Conversations on some of the Old Poets." Another volume of poetry appeared in 1848, which contained his first notable antislavery poems. In the same year he published also "The Vision of Sir Launfal," the first series of the "Biglow Papers,"

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a satire on slavery and the war with Mexico, and "A Fable for Critics," a rhymed criticism on contemporary American authors.

In 1851–52 he travelled in Europe. In 1854–55 he delivered a course of lectures on the British poets. In January, 1855, he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College, and in May sailed for Europe a second time, where he spent a year in study. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from its establishment, in 1857, to 1862, and from 1863 to 1872 he was associated with Charles Eliot Norton in the editorship of the "North American Review."

He published "Fireside Travels," prose, in 1864; a second series of "Biglow Papers," written and published serially during the Rebellion, in 1867; "Under the Willows and other Poems," and "The Cathedral," a poem, in 1869; and in 1870, "Among my Books" and "My Study Windows," two volumes of literary essays. It is announced that he is now (1875) preparing an edition of the old English dramatists.

Mr. Lowell visited Europe again in 1872, and returned in 1874. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him at Cambridge, England, in 1874. He resides at Cambridge, Mass., in a fine old mansion near Mount Auburn.

His poems and "Biglow Papers" have passed through numerous editions and have been republished in England. "The Vision of Sir Launfal" and "The Cathedral" have been issued separately with fine illustrations. The "Commemoration Ode" was recited at Cambridge on the occasion of the memorial ceremonies for the alumni

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of Harvard who had fallen in defence of the Union during the Rebellion. It was first published in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1865, and fifty copies were printed privately on large paper, quarto. It is unquestionably superior to any other American poem which can be compared with it, and it seems to me to be the finest of its kind in the language. It is better than the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," not because Lowell is a greater poet than Tennyson, but because it has a grander theme and was written a dozen years later, when "the last great Englishman" had been dwarfed by "the first American."

ROBERT T. S. LOWELL.

A Raft that No Man Made, VIII. 150. — The Little Years, XV. 114.

ROBERT TRAILL SPENCE LOWELL was born in Boston, October 8, 1816. He is a brother of James Russell Lowell. Their father, Charles Lowell, D. D. (1782 – 1861), was for fifty-five years pastor of the West (Congregational) Church in Boston. Robert was graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and studied medicine and theology. In 1842 he was ordained by the Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, and accompanied him to Bermuda as chaplain. Afterward he was rector of Bay Robert, Newfoundland. He was made ill by his exertions in behalf of the sufferers during a famine in the

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island, and returned home. Subsequently he became successively a pastor in Newark, N. J., and Duanesburg, N. Y.; principal of St. Mark's School, in Southborough, Mass.; and in 1873 professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. Lowell published "The New Priest in Conception Bay," a novel of Newfoundland life, in 1858; "Fresh Hearts that failed Three Thousand Years ago, with other Things," a small volume of poems, in 1860; and "Antony Brade," in 1874.

"A Raft that No Man Made" was published originally in the "Atlantic Monthly" for March, 1862, and the imaginary adventure was curiously realized by Captain Tyson's party, from the "Polaris," who were a hundred and ninety-six days on an ice-floe, which drifted two thousand miles, in 1872–73.

FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW.

Little Briggs and I, XI. 7. — Too Late, XV. 120. — A Brace of Boys, XVIII. 82.

FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW was born in 1837, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where his father was a Congregational minister. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1856. While in college he had become a contributor to several metropolitan journals, and written some of the best of our American student-songs. He had contracted the opium habit, and in 1857 he published "The Hasheesh-Eater; being Passages from the Life of

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a Pythagorean." He was a voluminous contributor of both prose and poetry to the popular magazines, and his books are mainly made up of these contributions. "Little Brother, and other Genre Pictures" was published in 1867; "What shall they Do to be Saved? Outlines of the Opium Cure," in 1868; and "The Heart of the Continent," in 1870.

"Little Briggs and I" is one of the four stories included in "Little Brother," and appeared originally in "Northern Lights," a short-lived literary weekly published in New York, in January, 1867.

Mr. Ludlow died in Geneva, Switzerland, September 13, 1870.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.

The Puritans, IV. 203. — Horatius, XIII. 209. — Naseby, XIV. 163.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY was born in Rothley, Leicestershire, England, October 25, 1800. His father was a merchant, and had some celebrity as a philanthropist. Thomas was graduated at Cambridge in 1822. He had twice taken the Chancellor's medal for poetry, was prominent as a skilful debater, and had such a reputation for a wide range of knowledge that he was called "omniscient Macaulay." He was chosen a fellow of his college, and for four years resided alternately in London and Cambridge. He was called to the bar at

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Lincoln's Inn in 1826, and in the same year, at an anti-slavery meeting, made his first public speech. He was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts, and in 1830 entered Parliament for Calne. He made numerous speeches, in favor of abolishing slavery in the West Indies and the civil disabilities of the Jews, and for the Reform Bill, and in 1832 was returned for Leeds. He was appointed secretary of the Board of Control in 1833; but a year later he resigned both that office and his seat in Parliament, and went to India as a member of the Supreme Council. He prepared a new code for India, which proved a failure, and in 1838 he returned to England. In 1839 he re-entered Parliament, for Edinburgh, and was made Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet. When the Melbourne Ministry went out, in 1841, he went into the opposition. In 1846 he was appointed Paymaster-General; but in 1847, on account of his support of the Maynooth grant, he lost his seat. In 1849 he was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and in 1852 was again elected to Parliament from Edinburgh. In 1857 he was created a peer of England, with the title Baron Macaulay of Rothley.

Macaulay wrote several of his best-known ballads while he was studying law, and about that time was a contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." In 1825 he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" his much-admired article on Milton, from which the passage on "The Puritans" is taken; and he wrote for that periodical nearly all the reviews which are now known as his essays. His "Lays of Ancient Rome," written while he was in the War Office, were published in 1842. They number

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but four. "Horatius," which stands first and is generally considered the best, bears the sub-title "A Lay made about the Year of the City CCCLX." Each is furnished with a learned preface, and there is also a long preface to the volume. The first two volumes of Macaulay's "History of England" were published in 1848, and created a sensation like that of a great novel. The third and fourth volumes appeared in 1855, and a fifth was deciphered from his unrevised manuscript after his death, which took place in Kensington, London, December 28, 1859. He never married.

His complete works, in eight volumes, 8vo, have been edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan, who is also preparing a biography and an edition of his letters.

DENIS FLORENCE MAC-CARTHY.

Summer Longings, XV. 91.

DENIS FLORENCE MAC-CARTHY was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1810. He is Professor of Poetry in the Catholic University of Ireland, Dublin, and enjoys a literary pension of £100, granted to him in 1871. He has edited "The Book of Irish Ballads," published in 1846; and compiled "Shelley's Early Life, from Original Sources," 1872. He published "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics" in 1850, which included translations from nearly every modern European language; translations of some of Calderon's dramas, with an introduction and notes, in

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1853; and in 1857 two volumes of original poetry, entitled "Under-Glimpses and other Poems," and "The Bell-Founder and other Poems."

HENRY MACKENZIE.

The Story of La Roche, III. 165.

HENRY MACKENZIE was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 28, 1745. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, studied law, and became attorney for the crown. In 1804 he was appointed comptroller of taxes for Scotland.

In 1771 he published anonymously a novel entitled "The Man of Feeling," which at once became very popular. A young clergyman named Eccles, of Bath, laid claim to it, and to establish his claim transcribed with his own hand the entire book, making numerous corrections and interlineations. The question of authorship was settled by the formal declaration of the publishers. Mackenzie published "The Man of the World" in 1783; and afterward "Julia de Roubigné," a tale in a series of letters. In 1779–80 he edited "The Mirror," a semi-weekly modelled after Addison's "Spectator," to which he contributed forty-two papers. Among these was the "Story of La Roche," which appeared in the "Mirror" for June 19, 22, and 26, 1779. In 1785–86 he edited a similar periodical called "The Lounger," to which he contributed fifty-seven papers. Among these was an

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appreciative criticism on the poetry of Burns, which gave him the reputation of having first called attention to its merits. He wrote a comedy and two tragedies. He died in Edinburgh, January 14, 1831.

WILLIAM HURRELL MALLOCK.

Is Life Worth Living? XVIII. 187.

WILLIAM HURRELL MALLOCK was born in Devonshire, in 1849. His mother is a sister of Froude, the historian. He was educated at Oxford, where he received the prize for poetry, and has published "Every Man his own Poet," 1872; "The New Republic," 1876; "The New Paul and Virginia," 1878; and a book of poems, 1880. "Is Life Worth Living?" first written in the form here given, was expanded to a volume and published in 1879. Mr. Mallock resides in Exeter.

JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

The Woman of Three Cows, XV. 196.

JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN was born in Dublin in 1803. At the age of fifteen he entered a scrivener's office, and seven years later became a solicitor's clerk. Concerning this period he wrote: "I was obliged to work seven years of the ten from five in the morning, winter and summer, to eleven at night; and during the remaining three years nothing but a special providence could have saved me from suicide." The misery of his situation

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drove him to drink, and he was also an opium-eater. At about the age of twenty-five, just after a grievous disappointment in love, he became connected with the library of Trinity College, Dublin, where he acquired a knowledge of many languages, including several Oriental tongues, and from nearly all of them he made poetical translations, some of which are said to surpass the originals. These translations, together with numerous short original poems, were published in an illustrated weekly in Dublin, and afterward in the penny journals and the famous "Nation," and finally Mangan became a regular contributor to the "Dublin University Magazine." His heart was with the revolutionary movement of 1842 – 48, and he wrote several ringing ballads to help it on.

Broken down by his intemperate habits, he died in a hospital in Dublin, June 20, 1849.

Hayes thus describes his appearance: "Mangan was below the middle size. His face was ashy pale, but when kindled up by the light and brilliancy of his full blue eye, under the influence of his favorite drug, he was perfectly beautiful. He usually wore a Carmelite brown kind of frock-coat, tightly buttoned, and occasionally over it a small blue cloak, in the shape of which the bias cut was carefully excluded. His hat, which was high-crowned and battered, and the old umbrella under his arm, even the warmest day in summer, gave the finishing stroke to his quaint and spectre-like appearance."

Mangan's translations from the German were published in 1845, under the title "Anthologia Germanica." In 1859 a volume was published in New York containing about two thirds of all his poems and translations, edited

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with a biographical sketch, by John Mitchel. A considerable number of them may be found in Hayes's "Ballads of Ireland."

The original author of the "Woman of Three Cows" is unknown, but it belongs to the early part of the seventeenth century. It was once very popular in Munster, and "Easy, O woman of three cows!" has become a proverb there.

ISABELLA MAYO.

**A Chance Child, XI. 165.*

ISABELLA FYVIE was born in London, England, December 10, 1843. She is the daughter of a tradesman, and was educated wholly in London; indeed, when she wrote her first book, she had never been out of the great city. She began to write verse at the age of nine, and her first published poems appeared when she was eighteen. She wrote short stories for the newspapers, but found great difficulty in getting them published. Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of "Good Words," was the first to appreciate them, and called the attention of Mr. Strahan, the publisher, to the author's ability. It so happened that in the autumn of 1866 Mr. Strahan had announced a series of twelve essays on the "Occupations of a Retired Life," to appear under the *nom de plume* of "Edward Garrett." But the gentleman who was to write them gave up the undertaking before he had completed the first essay. Miss Fyvie was then

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asked to write the series, and accepted the task, adopting the signature which had been announced and which she has since retained. She completed the first article in three days, but instead of an essay made a story of it.

In July, 1870, she married Mr. John R. Mayo, a solicitor, and in the autumn of that year they visited Canada. Mr. Day, in his "Lawyer Abroad," describes her as "of medium height, with large, sparkling eyes and a broad, intellectual forehead, but a face of great sweetness and gentleness."

Mrs. Mayo's other publications are: "The Crust and the Cake," 1869; "White as Snow," 1870; "Gold and Dross," 1871; "Premiums Paid to Experience," 1872; "The Dead Sin, and other Stories," 1873; "By Still Waters," 1874; "Crooked Places," 1874; and "Doing and Dreaming," 1875.

"A Chance Child" is one of her own favorites among her shorter stories. It was suggested by a circular announcing the opening of a ladies' school in just such a locality as that described in the story.

HERMAN MELVILLE.

The Bell-Tower, III. 128.

HERMAN MELVILLE was born in New York City, August 1, 1819. In 1838 he made a voyage to Liverpool as a sailor before the mast, and in 1841 he embarked in the same capacity on a whaling voyage to

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the Pacific. The conduct of the captain was so harsh and tyrannical, that at the end of eighteen months Melville and a companion deserted the ship at Nukahiva, in the Marquesas Islands. They intended to cross the island and throw themselves upon the hospitality of the Happars, a friendly tribe, but lost their way and wandered into the valley inhabited by the warlike Typees. Melville's companion was soon permitted to depart, but Melville was detained four months in captivity, and was then rescued by a boat's crew from an Australian whaler. He passed some time in the Society and Sandwich Islands, and reached home in the autumn of 1844. "Typee," the story of his captivity, was published in 1846, in New York and London, and created a great sensation. His subsequent publications are: "Omoo, a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas," 1847; "Mardi, and a Voyage Thither," 1848; "Redburn," 1848; "White Jacket; or, The World in a Man-of-War," 1850; "Moby Dick; or, The White Whale," 1851; "Pierre; or, The Ambiguities," 1852; "Israel Potter," 1855; "The Piazza Tales," 1856; "The Confidence Man," 1857; and "Battle Pieces and Aspects of the War," a volume of poems, 1866.

"The Bell-Tower" is one of the "Piazza Tales," which appeared originally in "Putnam's Magazine."

Mr. Melville married a daughter of Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts in 1847, and in 1850 removed to Pittsfield, Mass., but afterward returned to New York, where he now resides. For some years he has held a place in the Custom House.

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HUGH MILLER.

Sandy Wood's Sepulchre, V. 127.

HUGH MILLER was born in Cromarty, Scotland, October 10, 1802. His father was lost at sea in 1807, and the boy was brought up by two uncles, who took a deep interest in his education. One of them taught him to observe and study nature, the other gave him a taste for history and tradition. He was sent to the grammar school of Cromarty, where he did an immense amount of reading, and gained a reputation among the boys as an entertaining story-teller. He was also their leader in excursions about the rocky coast, and at a very early age gained a perfect knowledge of the geology of the district.

He refused to be educated for the Church, saying that he had no call to the sacred office, and was apprenticed to a stone-mason, at which trade he wrought, in different parts of Scotland, till his thirty-fourth year. During this time he read widely in English literature and natural science, and he had a prodigious memory for everything he read.

He published "Poems Written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason," in 1829; and in 1831, "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," from which "Sandy Wood's Sepulchre" is taken. About this time he became an accountant in the bank at Cromarty, and was a frequent contributor to the periodical press. He had written considerable in the non-intrusion controversy, including a famous "Letter to Lord Brougham,"

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and in 1840 was called to Edinburgh to edit the "Witness," the organ of the Free Church. As an editor he was eminently successful, and in the "Witness" he published serially his "Old Red Sandstone," the first of those works by which he did so much to popularize geology and made himself famous. His other principal works are: "First Impressions of England and its People," "My Schools and Schoolmasters," "The Footprints of the Creator," "Sketch-Book of Popular Geology," "Cruise of the Betsey," and "Testimony of the Rocks." The last-named was just completed when, on the morning of December 24, 1856, he was found dead in his study, with a bullet through his heart, fired from his own revolver. It is not known whether it was the result of an accident or from temporary aberration of mind; probably the latter, as he had just written a note to his wife in which he said: "A fearful dream rises upon me; I cannot bear the horrible thought." His works have had a wide sale both in Great Britain and in the United States. They are complete in thirteen volumes. His "Life and Letters," edited by Peter Bayne, are published in two volumes.

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.

The Brookside, XV. 36. — The Long-Ago, XV. 88.

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES was born in Yorkshire, England, June 19, 1809. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831. He

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entered Parliament as member for Pontefract in 1837, and held his seat till August 20, 1863, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Houghton. He began his political life as a conservative, but soon became a liberal, and ably advocated religious equality, popular education, and numerous reforms. Soon after leaving college he travelled extensively in Southern Europe and the East. He has published "Memorials of a Tour in Greece," 1833; "Memorials of a Residence on the Continent, and Historical Poems," 1838; "Poetry for the People, and other Poems," 1840; "Memorials of Many Scenes," 1843; "Palm Leaves," "Poems Legendary and Historical," and "Poems of Many Years," 1844; "Good Night and Good Morning," 1859; "Monographs, Personal and Social," 1873; and numerous political pamphlets and speeches. He has also edited the literary remains of Keats, with a memoir, 1848; and the poems of unfortunate David Gray, whom he had befriended, 1865. A collected edition of his own poems was issued in 1874. In 1875 he visited America.

JOHN MILTON.

L'Allegro, XIV. 69. — Il Penseroso, XIV. 75. — Lycidas, XIV. 109. — On His Blindness, XV. 143.

JOHN MILTON was born in London, December 9, 1608. His father, a scrivener, who had been disinherited for abandoning Catholicism, wrote psalms and short poems, many of which he set to music. Milton

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received a scholarly training from his earliest years, first under a private tutor, then at St. Paul's School, London, and finally at Cambridge, which he left in 1632, when he went to live with his father at Horton, Buckinghamshire. He is said to have possessed at this time remarkable personal beauty. He was devoted to the classics, and had once been rusticated because he set himself at variance with the authorities of the university on the subject of the sciences. At Horton he spent five years of hard study, during which he wrote "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Lycidas," and his masques of "Comus" and "Arcades." "Lycidas" was written in memory of Edward King, a friend of Milton's, who was drowned in the Irish Channel in 1637.

Milton went to travel on the Continent in 1638, but returned to England in August, 1639, because of the political troubles. He hired a house in London, and took a few pupils, whom he instructed after a plan of his own. At the same time he became perhaps the most powerful writer in the interest of the Revolution.

In 1643 he married Mary Powell, daughter of a justice of the peace in Oxfordshire. At the end of the honeymoon she went back to her father's house on a visit, and refused to return to her husband; whereupon Milton published, in 1644, his "Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce restored to the Good of Both Sexes from the Bondage of Common Law," and "The Judgment of Martin Bucer touching Divorce"; and, in 1645, two other books on the same subject. His best prose work, "Areopagitica, a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," appeared in 1644.

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In 1645 a reconciliation was brought about between him and his wife.

When the Commonwealth was established, Milton was made secretary for foreign tongues, all diplomatic correspondence being in Latin; and when Salmasius published his defence of royalty, the Council ordered "that Mr. Milton do prepare something in answer to the book of Salmasius"; and Milton wrote his "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio contra Salmasii Defensionem Regiam," published in 1650, in which he was generally held to have demolished both the logic and the learning of his opponent. Another book which was devoted to personal abuse of himself caused him to write his "Defensio Secunda," published in 1654. His sight had been failing for some time, and in that year he became totally blind. After the Restoration, two of his books were burned by the hangman and a proclamation was issued for his arrest; but he concealed himself till the act of indemnity was passed.

His first wife had died in 1652, leaving three daughters, and in 1656 he married Catharine Woodcock, who lived but a little more than a year. In 1663 he married Elizabeth Minshull. In 1665, during the prevalence of the plague, he removed to Chalfont.

For twenty years he had been planning a great epic, and he now wrote "Paradise Lost," which in April, 1667, was sold to a bookseller for £5, a similar sum to be paid on the sale of the first 1,300 copies of each edition of 1,500. The poem reached a second edition in 1674, and a third in 1678. His "History of Britain" appeared in 1670. "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonis-

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tes" were published in one volume in 1671, and an enlarged edition of his minor poems in 1673.

He died in London, November 8, 1674, and was buried in the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

If Milton had written his chief work when he first contemplated it, he might have produced a great and original poem. But when at length he sat down to the task, in his fifty-eighth year, his genius was utterly overborne by the dead weight of his learning, and he could do nothing but follow his classical models, repeating in a Christian epic machinery which was only suited to heathen conceptions of the supernatural! "Paradise Lost," with the exception of a few fine passages, is but a succession of absurdities, which are not imaginative in any proper sense of the word. No sane reader can hold his mind to the fantastic conception that two hostile legions of superior intelligences, one commanded by the Supreme Being himself, meet in serious combat, armed with swords and spears and similar implements, when all of them know that not one of them can possibly be harmed by any such weapon. No poetical reader will care to contemplate the Angel Raphael stuffing himself at a mortal's table, while the poet assures him in an aside that the food passes out like perspiration through the skin. No reverent reader will admire the audacity which brings the Godhead upon the stage *in propria persona*. Only in his second childhood could a genius like Milton have produced the puerilities of "Paradise Lost." Had he written it at an earlier age, and used his dramatic and poetic power in entering into the thoughts, the desires, and the reasonings of our first parents, setting forth in

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their conversation his own highest and purest conception of their Maker and of the angels they may be supposed to have seen, instead of bringing God himself to act upon his mimic stage, we might have had a deeply and beautifully philosophical poem of perhaps one thousand lines, in place of a clumsy and absurd epic of ten thousand. Had he not been mad with too much learning, had he never heard of Homer and Virgil, we might now possess, instead of a prescriptive centre-table ornament, an English classic, immortal with the life and power and beauty that are spoken into existence only when untrammelled genius expends itself upon a noble theme.

The best edition of Milton's works is Pickering's, with a life by Rev. John Mitford, published in three volumes, 1851. The poems and the life have been reprinted in two volumes, 1873. A concordance to the poems was published by Guy L. Prendergast at Madras in 1857. A German translation of his principal political works appeared in Berlin in 1874.

DONALD G. MITCHELL.

A Bachelor's Revery, IV. 126.

DONALD GRANT MITCHELL was born in Norwich, Conn., in April, 1822. He was graduated at Yale College in 1841, passed three years on a farm, and then travelled in Europe. He returned in 1846,

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studied law in New York, and in 1847 published "Fresh Gleanings; or, A New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," under the *nom de plume* of "Ik Marvel," which he had used when he discussed agricultural subjects in the Albany "Cultivator." He visited Europe again in 1848, and wrote there "The Battle Summer," which was published in New York in 1849. "The Lorgnette," a series of satirical sketches of city life, appeared anonymously in 1850; "Reveries of a Bachelor," under his usual pseudonyme, in the same year; and "Dream Life" in 1851. From 1853 to 1855 he was United States consul at Venice, since which time he has resided on his model farm, "Edgewood," near New Haven, Conn. His other publications are: "Fudge Doings," 1854; "My Farm of Edgewood," 1863; "Wet Days at Edgewood," 1864; "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic," 1864; "Doctor Johns," a novel, 1866; "Rural Studies," 1867; and "Pictures of Edgewood," 1869. Many of these first appeared serially. Mr. Mitchell has frequently been on the platform as a lyceum lecturer.

A. BERTRAM MITFORD.

The Forty-Seven Rônins, XI. 141.

A. BERTRAM MITFORD has been since 1868 second secretary to the British Legation in Japan. He has made a collection and translation of popular traditional tales current there, which, together

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with specimens of Japanese sermons, he published in London in 1871, in two volumes, under the title "Tales of Old Japan," with illustrations drawn and engraved by Japanese artists. In his Preface he says: "The feudal system has passed away like a dissolving view before the eyes of those who have lived in Japan during the last few years. But when they arrived there it was in full force, and there is not an incident narrated in the following pages, however strange it may appear to Europeans, for the possibility and probability of which those most competent to judge will not vouch."

DAVID MACBETH MOIR.

Time's Changes, XV. 67.

DAVID MACBETH MOIR was born at Musselburgh, Scotland, January 5, 1798. He was educated at the grammar school of Musselburgh, and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he received a surgeon's diploma in his eighteenth year. He at once entered upon practice in his native town, and spent his life there.

He began to write verse at the age of fourteen, and at eighteen published a poem entitled "The Bombardment of Algiers." He became a frequent contributor to "Constable's Edinburgh Magazine," and afterward to "Blackwood's." In the latter his articles were all signed with the Greek letter Δ, from which he became popularly

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known as Delta. In 1824 he published "The Legend of Genevieve, with other Tales and Poems"; and in 1843, "Domestic Verses." In 1851 he delivered in Edinburgh a course of lectures on the "Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century," which were published in 1852. His "Autobiography of Mansie Waugh" is included in the series of "Novels from Blackwood." He also published several medical works.

Dr. Moir made a journey to Dumfries to get rest from overwork, and died there July 6, 1851.

A complete edition of his poems, in two volumes, edited with a memoir by Thomas Aird, was published in 1852.

THOMAS MOORE.

Paradise and the Peri, XIII. 126. — Come, Rest in this Bosom, XV. 46. — Oft in the Stilly Night, XV. 64. — The Last Rose of Summer, XV. 111. — She is Far from the Land, XV. 170.

THOMAS MOORE was born in Dublin, May 28, 1779. His parents were Roman Catholics, and in that faith he was educated. He was graduated at Dublin University in 1799. At school he was one of the foremost "show scholars" in all the exhibitions, and at the age of fourteen he contributed verses to a Dublin magazine. While an undergraduate he wrote his translations from Anacreon, in competition for a prize which he did not get. He learned Italian, French, and music,

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and in 1796 wrote a masque, with songs, which was performed in his father's house.

Moore went to London to study law, carrying the manuscript of his translations from Anacreon. Through Lord Moira he obtained permission to dedicate it to the Prince of Wales; the nobility subscribed liberally for it, and its success was inevitable. He at once gave up his intention of studying law, and devoted himself to poetry as a profession.

In 1802 he published, under the pseudonyme of Thomas Little, a volume of poems which were widely read, but gravely censured for their impurity.

In 1803 Lord Moira procured him a government appointment in Bermuda, and he sailed thither, arriving in January, 1804. But he soon grew tired of it, turned over the business to a deputy, travelled in the United States and Canada, and then returned to England.

In 1806 he published "Odes and Epistles," which Jeffrey criticised severely in the "Edinburgh Review." Moore thereupon challenged him, and a duel ensued; but as the seconds put no bullets in the pistols, no blood was drawn and honor was very cheaply satisfied. Byron made fun of the affair in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and Moore wrote him a letter demanding an apology, but it failed to reach him until long afterward. It then led to a life-long friendship.

Moore's "Irish Melodies" were begun in 1807, and completed in 1834. In the interval he wrote his "National Airs," "Sacred Songs," and "Legendary Ballads."

In 1811 he married Bessy Dyke, a young Irish actress, and went to reside in Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne,

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Derbyshire. Here he wrote an unsuccessful opera, "M. P.; or, The Blue-Stocking," and "The Twopenny Post-Bag." He then set to work upon a long poem, and in 1814 the publishing firm of Longmans made a contract to pay him three thousand guineas for it. In 1817 it was finished, and proved to be "Lalla Rookh," an Oriental romance, which met an enthusiastic reception.

About this time his deputy in Bermuda absconded, leaving Moore liable for a deficit of £6,000. In 1818 he went to France with Rogers, and wrote "The Fudge Family in Paris," which ran through five editions in a fortnight. The next year he went to Italy, where he wrote "Rhymes on the Road"; and the last of his indebtedness was paid off with the profits of "Loves of the Angels," published in 1823. He then returned to England, and took Sloperton Cottage, near Bowood, Wiltshire. He published a biography of Sheridan in 1825; "The Epicurean," a romance in prose, in 1827; his "Life of Byron," in 1830; and a complete edition of his own poetical works, in 1841. He was imbecile for several years until his death, which took place in Sloperton Cottage, February 25, 1852.

The "Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," edited by Lord John Russell (in accordance with a request in Moore's will), was published, in eight volumes, in 1852–56.

"Paradise and the Peri" is from "Lalla Rookh." "She is Far from the Land" refers to a daughter of Curran, the famous orator, who was betrothed to Robert Emmet.

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WILLIAM MORRIS.

The Writing on the Image, XIII. 173.

WILLIAM MORRIS was born near London in 1834. His father, a merchant, died in 1844, leaving a large estate. William was educated at Forest School in Walthamstow, at Marlborough, and finally at Oxford. He studied painting, and executed some pictures, but was not successful, and gave up that profession. In 1863, with several partners, he set up an establishment in London for the artistic designing and manufacture of wall-paper, stained glass, tiles, and other articles of household decoration. In this he has been eminently successful, and he works at it every day as a designer, giving his evenings to literature.

In 1858 Mr. Morris published "The Defence of Guenevere, and other Poems," which attracted little attention at the time, but was reprinted without alteration in 1875, when of course the sagacious critics discovered in it a sufficient bud of promise to account for the blossom of his fame. In 1867 he published "The Life and Death of Jason," a long narrative poem, which at once gave him a place in literature. "The Earthly Paradise" appeared in 1868–71, in four parts, republished in Boston in three volumes. The Prologue, which is a long poem in itself, relates how a company sailed westward from Norway in search of the Earthly Paradise, and after many adventures came at last to a strange land of which they had never before heard, where they were hospitably received, and spent there the remainder of their lives.

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Twice a month, at the public feasts, they entertain the people with some legendary tale of the world from which they came, and these twenty-four tales make up the body of the work. "The Writing on the Image" is one of them. Longfellow, in his "Morituri Salutamus," recounts briefly the same story, and points the moral, which Morris does not: —

"The image is the Adversary old,
Whose beckoning finger points to realms of gold;
Our lusts and passions are the downward stair,
That leads the soul from a diviner air;
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;
The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone
By avarice have been hardened into stone;
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf
Tempts from his books and from his nobler self."

Mr. Morris has since published "Love is Enough; or, The Freeing of Pharamond," 1873; and, in connection with Eirikr Magnusson, "The Story of the Volsungs and the Niblungs," translated from the Eddas, 1874.

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

Jeanie Morrison, XIV. 42. — The Sword-Chant of Thorstein Raudi, XIV. 151. — My Heid is like to rend, Willie, XV. 56. — The Cavalier's Song, XV. 132.

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 13, 1797. His father was a merchant. The family removed to Edinburgh, and Wil-

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liam entered the school of William Lennie. There, in the summer of 1807, he first met Jane Morrison, daughter of a brewer at Alloa. Lennie described her as a pretty girl, with dark eyes, light-brown hair, and a sweet and gentle expression. She married John Murdoch, a merchant, in 1823, and was left a widow with three children in 1829. She and Motherwell never met in after life, and it is said that she did not know the poem referred to herself till it had been published several years. Motherwell made the first draft of it at the age of fourteen, and he was all his life bringing it to perfection.

His education was continued in the high school of Edinburgh and the grammar school of Paisley, and finished in the University of Glasgow, where he studied the classics in 1818–19. Meanwhile he had become a clerk in the office of the sheriff-clerk of Paisley, and in 1819 he was appointed sheriff-clerk-depute for the county of Renfrew.

In 1818 he had contributed poetry to an annual published at Greenock, and in 1819 he edited "The Harp of Renfrewshire," a collection of songs. In 1827 he published his "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern," a collection of Scottish ballads, with a historical introduction. In 1828 he became editor of the "Paisley Advertiser," a Tory journal, and started the "Paisley Magazine," which lived but one year. In 1830 he removed to Glasgow, and took charge of the "Courier" there. The first collection of his poems was published in 1832, under the title "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical," an enlarged edition of which, with a memoir, appeared in 1849. In

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connection with Hogg he had begun an annotated edition of Burns; but Motherwell died suddenly of apoplexy, November 1, 1835.

He was small, well formed, and muscular, with a large head, was an accomplished boxer and fencer, and had a local reputation as an antiquary. His martial lyrics are among the finest ever written.

WILLIAM MUDFORD.

The Iron Shroud, III. 108.

WILLIAM MUDFORD was born in London, January 8, 1782. In early life he was assistant secretary to the Duke of Kent, but resigned that post to devote himself to literature. He became a parliamentary reporter for the "Morning Chronicle," and soon afterward was made editor of the London "Courier," which, under his management, was remarkably popular and successful. He supported Canning heartily, after whose death, in 1827, the proprietors of the paper decided upon a change of its politics, and Mudford at once resigned the editorship. About this time he lost all his property by bad investments, and began the world again, working prodigiously night and day. He edited the "Kentish Observer," and on the death of Hook assumed also the editorship of "John Bull." To "Blackwood" he contributed a series of "First and Last" tales and papers under the signature of "The Silent Member,"

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which were especially popular. "The Iron Shroud" appeared in "Blackwood" for August, 1830.

Mudford's published volumes are: a "Life of Cumberland," 1812; "An Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo," with 27 colored plates, 1817; and three novels, "Nubila," "Stephen Durgard," and "The Five Nights at St. Alban's." He also edited the "British Novelists," and published translations from the French and German.

He died in London, from a complication of diseases brought on by overwork, March 10, 1848.

LADY NAIRNE.

The Land o' the Leal, XV. 156.

CAROLINA OLIPHANT was born in the mansion of Gask, in Perthshire, Scotland, July 16, 1766. She was the third daughter of Laurence Oliphant, who had attended the Pretender in 1745 and was exiled for seventeen years. Nevertheless, he was just as devoted a Jacobite when he returned, and named his daughter Carolina, in honor of Charles Edward. She was strikingly beautiful, and was known as the "Flower of Strathearn." She became a poet by attempting to write for the popular tunes of the peasantry better words than the loose and ribald lines which accompanied so many of them. The result was "The Land o' the Leal," "Caller Herrin'," "The Laird o' Cockpen," and numerous Jacobite songs.

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All of them were put forth anonymously, and the secret of their authorship was guarded successfully until a few years before her death.

She married her second-cousin, William Murray Nairne, after a very long engagement, on June 2, 1806. He was a captain in the army, and was stationed at Edinburgh, where they went to reside in a little villa under the shadow of Arthur's Seat. By the removal of an attainder in June, 1824, he was restored to the peerage as fifth Lord Nairne. After his death in July, 1830, Lady Nairne travelled extensively on the Continent with her only son, who died at Brussels in December, 1837. She then returned to her birthplace, celebrated in one of her poems as "The Auld House o' Gask," and died there, October 26, 1845, having spent her last years in dispensing a munificent charity.

"The Land o' the Leal" was written in 1798, for the consolation of a friend who had lost her first-born.

A complete edition of Lady Nairne's poems, edited with a life by Rev. Charles Rogers, was published in Edinburgh in 1869.

JOHN NEAL.

Goody Gracious! and the Forget-me-Not, X. 183.

JOHN NEAL was born in Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, August 25, 1793. He was brought up a Quaker, but received a formal dismissal from the society

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in 1818. He taught drawing and penmanship in the principal towns of Maine for a few years, and carried on the dry-goods business in Boston, New York, and Baltimore successively. In Baltimore John Pierpont was his partner, and the firm became bankrupt in 1816, after which Neal began to study law, and in one year did an immense amount of legal and linguistic cramming. A review of Byron's works, which he wrote in four days, ran for several months as a serial in a Baltimore magazine. He was admitted to the bar in 1819. In 1824 he went to England, where he wrote largely for periodicals, and became intimate with Jeremy Bentham. He returned in 1827, and settled in Portland, Maine, where he still resides. He practised law till 1850, lectured occasionally, and, "that no superfluous energy might run to waste," established gymnasiums and gave lessons in sparring and fencing.

Mr. Neal has written voluminously and with great rapidity, many of his novels being completed within a month. The list of his published works is as follows: "Keep Cool," 1817; "The Battle of Niagara, Goldau, and other Poems," 1818; "Otho; or, The Bastard," a tragedy, 1819; "Seventy-Six," "Logan," "Randolph," and "Errata," 1823; "Brother Jonathan," 1825; "Rachel Dyer," 1828; "Bentham's Morals and Legislation," 1830; "Authorship, a Tale," and "The Down-Easters," 1833; "One Word More," religious essays, 1854; "True Womanhood, a Tale," 1859; "Little Plagues and Great Mysteries," 1869; "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life," 1869; and "Portland Illustrated," 1874.

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CAROLINE NORTON.

Bingen on the Rhine, XIII. 61. — Love Not, XV. 51.

CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH SHERIDAN was born in 1808. She is a grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and daughter of Thomas Sheridan. With her sister, afterward Lady Dufferin, at the age of ten, she wrote and illustrated a small volume of poems. In 1827 she married Hon. George Chapple Norton, who in 1836 accused her of improper relations with Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister. An action at law ensued, and Mrs. Norton was triumphantly acquitted. A separation followed as a matter of course, but there was no divorce.

Mrs. Norton has published: "The Sorrows of Rosalie," a narrative poem, said to have been written in her seventeenth year, 1829; "The Undying One," 1830; "The Wife, and Woman's Reward," 1835; "A Voice from the Factories," 1836; "The Dream, and other Poems," 1840; "The Child of the Islands," 1845; "Ballads for Children," 1846; "Stuart of Dunleath," 1847; "Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse," 1850; "English Laws for English Women in the Nineteenth Century," printed privately, 1854; "A Letter to the Queen, on Lord Chancellor Cramworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill," 1855; "The Lady of La Garaye," 1861; "Lost and Saved," 1863; and "Old Sir Douglas," 1868. She married Sir William Sterling Maxwell, an old friend, on the 1st of March, 1877, and died on the 15th of June, the same year.

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FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

The Invisible Princess, VIII. 169.

FRANCIS O'CONNOR was born in Clonmel, Ireland, May 13, 1833. The family came to America in 1836. The father was a master stone-cutter, and the son was brought up to the same business. Besides acting as a superintendent, he has carved with his own hand some of the finest ornamental stone-work in Albany, Rochester, and Ithaca. His love for literature was first awakened when his father used to sing Moore's melodies for him, and give him premiums for declaiming Davis's poems. These and the Waverley Novels furnished the chief pleasures of his boyhood. In the intervals of a busy life he has mastered two or three foreign languages, and cultivated a wide acquaintance with the literature of his own. He has written much, but published little. After living ten years in Rochester, he settled in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1866, and now resides near the romantic Taghanic Falls, a few miles from that place.

WILLIAM D. O'CONNOR.

The Ghost, VIII. 7.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS O'CONNOR was born in Boston, Mass., in 1833. He spent several years in the studios of Harding, Hoyt, and other artists in that

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city, but before the age of twenty gave up his art studies. He became associate editor of the "Commonwealth," and was one of the most ardent young antislavery men of that time. He went to Philadelphia in 1854, as assistant editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," and remained there till 1860. In 1861 he was appointed corresponding clerk of the Lighthouse Board, at Washington, in 1873 was promoted to the chief clerkship, in 1874 was made librarian of the Treasury Department, and in 1875 became connected with the Life-Saving Service.

In 1860 Mr. O'Connor published anonymously, in Boston, "Harrington," a romance of great power, which only needed the excision of about one fourth of its contents to make it perfect. To the magazines he has contributed several fine tales, the best known being "What Cheer?" "The Ghost!" and "The Carpenter," and numerous poems, some serious and some in a vein of frolic fantasy. "The Ghost" appeared originally in "Putnam's Magazine," in January, 1856, and was published in a small illustrated volume in 1867. We are indebted to author and publishers for permission to use it in this series. In a note to the editor, Mr. O'Connor says: "I let you reprint 'The Ghost,' partly because Putnam's republication of it, which was his own notion, has made it too public for suppression, and partly because I feel that, despite a certain pettiness it has, it may in some degree accentuate a sentiment which can never be too much insisted on, and so perhaps do a little good."

He is known to have an intense admiration for Walt Whitman, to which he has given expression in an im-

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passioned pamphlet entitled "The Good Gray Poet," 1866. This appears to have given the cue to the English critics who have lately been discussing Whitman.

THEODORE O'HARA.

The Bivouac of the Dead, XIV. 179.

THEODORE O'HARA was born in Kentucky about 1820. He served in the Mexican War; and when the remains of the Kentucky soldiers who fell at Buena Vista (February 22–23, 1847) were removed to their native State, he wrote for the occasion his famous poem. In the War of the Rebellion he entered the Confederate service, first as colonel of an Alabama regiment, and afterward as chief of staff to General Breckinridge. He died in 1867 on a plantation in Alabama, and in accordance with a resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, his remains were conveyed to that State and buried by the side of those he had commemorated.

KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD.

Driving Home the Cows, XV. 140.

KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD was born in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1841. She began writing at an early age, and has been a voluminous contributor of tales and

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poems to the magazines. In 1869 she went abroad, remaining in Paris until the siege, spending several years in Switzerland and Germany, and returning home in the summer of 1874.

"Driving Home the Cows" appeared anonymously in "Harper's Magazine" in March, 1865, and was copied and recopied into nearly or quite every journal in the United States. It is one of the few poems of high merit suggested by the recent civil war.

THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS.

A Song for September, XV. 63.

THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS was born in Boston, August 18, 1819. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School, and in 1836 went to Italy to study Italian literature. There he translated the first ten cantos of the "Inferno," which he published in Boston in 1843. His translation was completed twenty years later, and published with illustrations in 1867. He took the degree of M. D. at Harvard in 1853, and for some years practised as a dentist in Boston. After a residence of a few years in England, he returned to Boston in 1872. His four volumes of original poems are: "Ghetto di Roma," 1854; "The Magnolia," printed privately, 1867; "The Old House at Sudbury," 1870; and "The Shadow of the Obelisk," London, 1872.

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ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

The Lady of Shalott, X. 89.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS was born in Andover, Mass., August 31, 1844. She is a daughter of Professor Austin Phelps and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (1815–1852) who wrote "Sunny Side," "A Peep at Number Five," and several other books almost as popular. The daughter has published: "Ellen's Idol," 1864; "Up Hill," 1865; the "Tiny" series, 4 volumes, 1866–69; "Mercy Glidden's Work," 1866; the "Gypsy" series, 4 volumes, 1866–69; "I Don't Know How," 1867; "The Gates Ajar," 1868; "Men, Women, and Ghosts," 1869; "Hedged In" and "The Silent Partner," 1870; "Poetic Studies," a small volume of poems, 1875; and other books. "The Gates Ajar," an attempt at a realistic conception of the hereafter, passed through forty editions in one year.

"The Lady of Shalott" was published originally in the New York "Independent."

JOHN PIERPONT.

My Child, XV. 154.

JOHN PIERPONT was born in Litchfield, Conn., April 6, 1785. He was graduated at Yale College in 1804, and went to South Carolina as a private tutor.

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He returned in 1809, studied law at Litchfield, and settled in Newburyport, Mass. A few years later he was in business in Baltimore with John Neal, and they became bankrupt in 1816. Mr. Pierpont then studied theology, completing his course at Harvard, and in 1819 was ordained pastor of the Hollis Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1845 he accepted a call to the Unitarian Church in Troy, N. Y., and in 1849 to Medford, Mass., which last pastorate he resigned in 1856. He was chaplain of a Massachusetts regiment in 1861, but in the same year was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, which he held till his death. This took place in Medford, Mass., August 27, 1866.

Mr. Pierpont published "Airs of Palestine" in 1816, and reissued it with additions, under the title "Airs of Palestine, and other Poems," in 1840. He read a long poem at the Litchfield Centennial in 1851, and published several sermons and addresses.

EDWARD COATE PINKNEY.

A Health, XV. 21.

EDWARD COATE PINKNEY was born in London in October, 1802, while his father was there as United States Commissioner under the Jay treaty. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and entered the navy as a midshipman. But at the age of twenty-two he resigned his commission, and studied law.

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In 1826 he accepted a professorship in the University of Maryland, and in 1827 the editorship of the "Marylander," a political journal. Ill health soon compelled him to resign the latter, and he died on the 11th of April, 1828. His only volume was "Rodolph, and other Poems," published anonymously in Baltimore in 1825. It is included in Morris and Willis's "Mirror Library," with a biographical sketch by William Leggett.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The Fall of the House of Usher, II. 91. — The Haunted Palace, II. 103. — The Murders in the Rue Morgue, III. 7. — The Gold-Bug, XII. 7. — The Raven, XIII. 145. — The Sleeper, XIV. 53.

EDGAR ALLAN POE was born in Boston, February 19, 1809. His father, David Poe, while a law student in Baltimore, fell in love with a beautiful English actress, Elizabeth Arnold, married her, and went upon the stage himself. They played in the principal cities of the United States for six or seven years, and then died in Richmond, within a few weeks of each other, leaving three children, of whom Edgar was the second. John Allan, a wealthy merchant of Richmond, who had no children of his own, adopted the boy, and sent him to England to be educated. He spent five or six years in a school at Stoke Newington, then returned to Richmond and had private tutors for three or four years, and in

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1826 entered the University of Virginia. He stood first in his class, but contracted a habit of gambling and other vices, got deeply into debt, and left the institution at the end of a year. He spent the next two years at home, and, in 1829, published in Baltimore "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and minor Poems."

A cadetship at West Point was procured for him; but he neglected his studies, transgressed the rules of the Academy, and in the spring of 1831 was court-martialled and expelled. He returned once more to the house of Mr. Allan, who had recently married a young wife. Poe's conduct toward her was such that he was soon turned out of the house, and when Mr. Allan died, in 1834, he left a will in which Poe was utterly ignored. After a brief attempt to make a living by literature, Poe enlisted as a private in the army, but was soon recognized by old associates at West Point, who procured his discharge.

In 1833 the publisher of the Baltimore "Saturday Visitor" offered two prizes of $100 each for a story and a poem. Poe won both prizes, with his tale of the "Manuscript Found in a Bottle," and his poem of "The Coliseum"; but only one was given him when it was found that both had fallen to the same competitor. When he appeared, to claim the money, he presented a most forlorn appearance. "A well-worn frock-coat concealed the absence of a shirt, and imperfect boots disclosed the want of hose." John P. Kennedy, who had been one of the committee of award, bought him a respectable suit, befriended him in many ways, and in the spring of 1835 procured his appointment as editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," published in Rich-

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mond. Poe was quite industrious for nearly two years, writing many reviews and tales, and during this period he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm. But in January, 1837, having quarrelled with the publisher, he resigned the editorship and removed to New York.

In 1838 he published the "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym," his longest tale. The next year he became editor of Burton's "Gentleman's Magazine," in Philadelphia. "The Fall of the House of Usher" was written at this time, and in the autumn of 1839 he published, at Philadelphia, in two volumes, "Tales of the Grotesque and the Arabesque," which included all the tales he had then written. In June, 1840, Mr. Burton returned to his office, after an absence of a fortnight, and found that Poe had copied his subscription list and prepared the prospectus of a new magazine which he proposed to commence on his own account. Of course this ended their connection. In November of that year Burton's magazine was merged in Graham's "Casket," on which Poe was engaged as editor. At this time he wrote some of his most brilliant tales, including "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." This story was translated and published as original by writers for two Parisian journals. A charge of plagiarism against one of them led to a lawsuit, which disclosed the fact that both had stolen it.

At the end of a year and a half Poe quarrelled with Graham, and in the autumn of 1844 he removed to New York. "The Raven" appeared originally in "The American Review" for February, 1845. After a brief engagement on Morris and Willis's "Mirror," he became associated with Charles F. Briggs in editing the "Broad-

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way Journal," which in October, 1845, passed entirely into Poe's possession; but a few months later it was suspended.

At this time Poe was living at Fordham, and there his wife died, in January, 1848. In the spring of that year he wrote "The Gold-Bug," which won a prize of $100. Later in the year he published "Eureka, a Prose Poem," an attempt at an original system of cosmogony, which had first been delivered as a lecture at the Society Library in New York.

In 1849 he lectured at several places in Virginia, renewed an old acquaintance with a lady of Richmond, and made a marriage engagement with her. On his way to New York to deliver a lecture and prepare for his marriage, he fell in, at Baltimore, with some of his former boon companions, spent a night in revelry, and was taken from the gutter next morning and carried to a hospital, where he died in a few hours, October 7, 1849. He was buried in Westminster Churchyard, Baltimore, and his grave remained unmarked until 1875, when a movement, begun ten years before among the school-teachers of that city, resulted in the erection of a handsome monument, with a medallion likeness of the poet.

Poe's works are published in four volumes, with a memoir by Rufus W. Griswold, whom he had designated as his literary executor. A new edition, edited with a memoir by John H. Ingram, was begun in Edinburgh in 1874. A separate edition of his poems (New York and London, 1875) contains a memoir by Richard Henry Stoddard. Charles Baudelaire (1821–66) translated Poe's tales into French. A splendid edition of the "Raven,"

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of only 240 copies, was published in Paris in 1875. It is two feet long and a foot and a half broad, with illustrations by Manet, and a literal French translation by Stéphane Mallarmé facing the English text on opposite pages.

ALEXANDER POPE.

Messiah, XIV. 136.

ALEXANDER POPE was born in London, May 22, 1688. His father was a merchant, who retired to Binfield, in Windsor Forest. Alexander was deformed and sickly from his birth. He was sent to school at Twyford and in London, but most of his education was acquired at home, where he learned Latin, Greek, and French.

His first poem, "Ode on Solitude," he wrote about the age of twelve. Two years later he wrote "Alcander," an epic, which, as well as a tragedy and a comedy, he burned. In 1709 he published his "Pastorals," which gave him an immediate and high reputation. They were said to have been written five years before. In 1711 appeared anonymously his "Essay on Criticism," which was roundly abused by Dennis, and praised by Addison in the "Spectator." "Messiah," written in imitation of Virgil's "Pollio," was published originally in the "Spectator" for May 14, 1712. The first sketch of the "Rape of the Lock" was also published in that year, the completed poem two years later.

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In 1713 Pope went to London, where he spent a year and a half studying painting, with but little success. In 1713 he published "Windsor Forest," and an ode for St. Cecilia's day, and wrote the prologue for Addison's "Cato." About this time he made the acquaintance of Teresa and Martha Blount, who became his intimate friends, and he made Martha his principal heir.

He issued proposals for a translation of the "Iliad," to be published in six volumes, at one guinea each. More than 650 copies were subscribed for, and he set to work. But he was a poor Greek scholar, and had a rueful time of it. He pulled through, however, publishing the first volume in 1715 and the last in 1720, and made nearly £6,000 by it. Simultaneously with Pope's first volume Tickell published his translation of the first book of the "Iliad." Addison expressed his preference for Tickell's, whereupon Pope quarrelled with him, and in 1723 published his celebrated satirical characterization of him under the name of Atticus.

Pope had been living a dissipated life for some years in London, when he removed with his parents to Chiswick, where in 1717 he published the first collected edition of his poems. Soon after, his father died, and he purchased the villa of Twickenham. He made himself so ridiculous in making love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, that she laughed in his face, and incurred his deadly hatred forever after. His next adored was Judith Cowper, an aunt of the poet.

He published an edition of Shakespeare in 1725, his translation of the "Odyssey" in 1725–26, and, with Swift, three volumes of "Miscellanies" in 1727–28. The

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last named included his "Treatise of Martinus Scriblerus." The authors who were attacked in this retaliated, and thereupon Pope, with the advice and assistance of Swift, wrote his "Dunciad," to crush them all at a blow, published in 1728. His "Moral Essays" appeared in 1731–35, and his "Essay on Man" in 1732–34. These were intended as parts of a great work which he never completed. A volume of Pope's letters to Henry Cromwell having been published in 1726, and his "Literary Correspondence for Thirty Years" somewhat mysteriously in 1735, he himself published his letters in 1737, professedly in self-defence, though it is probable that the previous volume, which he pronounced unauthorized and imperfect, was his own affair. In the professedly correct edition he had rewritten and altered many of the letters, and written others solely for their appearance there.

He was at work upon a final revised edition of his works when he died at Twickenham, May 30, 1744. One of the best biographies of him is that by R. Carruthers. A concordance to Pope's works, by Edwin Abbott, was published in London and New York in 1875.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

A Woman's Question, XV. 46.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER was born in London, October 30, 1825. She was the daughter of Bryan Waller Procter. She was quite precocious in her

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literary tastes, and learned French, Italian, and German at a very early age. She travelled on the Continent, and spent some time in Turin, where she studied the Piedmontese dialect. In the spring of 1853 she began to contribute poems to Dickens's "Household Words," under the assumed name of Mary Berwick. Dickens greatly admired them, and one day in December, 1854, when he went to dine with Procter, he called his attention to the last one. It was then revealed to him that his unknown contributor was his host's daughter, who had concealed her identity lest her poetry should be accepted for her father's sake, and not for its merits. She published "Legends and Lyrics," First Series, 1858, Second Series, 1861; and "A Chaplet of Verses," for the benefit of a night refuge, in 1862. She died in London, February 2, 1864, in the Catholic faith, which she had professed twelve years before. Charles Dickens wrote an Introduction for the complete collection of her poems, which have passed through many editions.

BRYAN WALLER PROCTER.

A Petition to Time, XV. 122. — A Bridal Dirge, XV. 163.— She was not Fair, nor full of Grace, XV. 165.

BRYAN WALLER PROCTER was born near London in 1787. He was a schoolmate of Byron's at Harrow, whence he went to Calne, in Wiltshire, to study in the office of a solicitor. There he first met Crabbe.

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Moore, and other literary men with whom he afterward became intimate. He removed to London, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and became a conveyancer. For many years he was a commissioner in lunacy, resigning the office in 1861. He died in London, October 5, 1874. He was a year older than Byron, and was a young man when Scott published his first great poem, and he long outlived that whole galaxy of poets who made the early part of this century an era in English literature.

Procter's works, all of which appeared under the pseudonyme of Barry Cornwall, are: "Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems," 1819; "Marcian Colonna, an Italian Tale, with three Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems," 1820; "A Sicilian Story, with Diego de Mantilla, and other Poems," 1820; "Mirandola, a Tragedy," which was played successfully at Covent Garden, 1821; "The Flood of Thessaly, and other Poems," 1822; "Effigies Poeticæ," 1824; "English Songs, and other Small Poems," 1832; "Life of Edmund Kean," 1835; "Essays and Tales in Prose," 1851; and "Charles Lamb, a Memoir," 1866.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Heroes, XV. 144.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR was born in Henniker, New Hampshire. She was educated in Concord, and at an early age removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she has since resided. She has travelled extensively, and

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written largely for periodicals, and has published "Life Thoughts," extracts from Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, 1858; a volume of poems, 1866; and "A Russian Journey," 1873. "Heroes" was written during the War of the Rebellion, and appeared originally in a small volume published for the benefit of a soldiers' fair in New York City.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The Lie, XV. 204.

WALTER RALEIGH was born in Hayes, Devonshire, England, in 1552. He spent a year at Oriel College, Oxford, and then, at the age of seventeen, joined a body of troops sent by Elizabeth to assist the Huguenots in France. Afterward he fought under the Prince of Orange against the Spaniards in the Netherlands. In 1579 he sailed for America with his brother-in-law, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who had obtained a patent for establishing a plantation here. One of their ships was lost, and the others were so damaged in an engagement with a Spanish fleet that they had to return. In 1580 Raleigh served as a captain of the troops sent against the rebellion of the Desmonds in Ireland.

When he had returned to England he met the queen walking one day, and threw down his cloak for her to step on in passing over a muddy place in the street. She admitted him to court, and he became her favorite, his only considerable rival being Essex. After the loss of

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the expedition in which Gilbert went down, Raleigh obtained a patent for another, which explored the coast of what is now North Carolina, and returned with exaggerated accounts of the wealth of the country. Elizabeth named it Virginia, in memory of her maiden state, and knighted Raleigh and gave him a valuable monopoly. In 1585 he sent out an expedition of seven ships, with over a hundred emigrants, who landed on Roanoke Island. About the same time he obtained a grant of 12,000 acres of confiscated land in Ireland, and was appointed to two or three lucrative offices at court. He sent out two other expeditions, one of which carried a charter for and founded "the city of Raleigh," in 1587; but neither of them was successful in founding a permanent colony.

He met Edmund Spenser in Ireland, and afterward presented him at court, whither the poet brought three books of his "Faery Queen," but failed to secure him any valuable patronage.

He fitted out a fleet of thirteen vessels to act against the Spanish in the West Indies, and captured a few large prizes; but from this time his fortunes began to wane. The discovery of an intrigue with one of the Queen's maids-of-honor, whom he afterward married, aroused the resentment of Elizabeth, and he was imprisoned for two months and banished from the court. In 1595, with five ships, he explored the country about the mouth of the Orinoco, and published his "Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana." In 1596 he assisted at the capture of Cadiz, and was wounded. He was restored to the royal favor, and in 1600 was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands. On his return he was made Governor of Jersey.

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But he had long been an object of suspicion and hatred to the public, and on the accession of James, in 1603, he was deprived of his offices, and accused of conspiring to place Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne. He was convicted on very slight evidence, but was reprieved and sent to the Tower. There he wrote his "History of the World." He was released in 1615, but not pardoned, and in 1617 sailed for Guiana in command of a royal fleet. The expedition proved disastrous, and when he returned he was at once arrested and sent to the Tower again. The sentence passed upon him fifteen years before was revived, and he was beheaded, October 29, 1618.

Raleigh was the founder of the celebrated Mermaid Club. His complete works, which include "The Cabinet Council," "Advice to his Son," "The Skeptic," and "Maxims of State," were published in eight volumes at Oxford in 1829. A collection of his poems was published in 1814. The authorship of "The Lie" has been warmly disputed. Percy ascribes it to Raleigh, and Rev. John Hannah mentions that a copy of it among the Chetham manuscripts bears Raleigh's signature. It was first published in 1608, and a manuscript copy is traced to 1593.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Drifting, XIV. 81. — The Brave at Home, XV. 142.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He went to Cincinnati in 1839, and studied sculpture and paint-

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ing. Two years later he settled in Boston as a portrait-painter, but in 1846 removed to Philadelphia. He visited Europe in 1850, and on his return resided for a short time in Cincinnati. In 1853 he went to Florence, Italy, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. He died in New York City, May 11, 1872.

He published a volume of poems in 1847; "Lays and Ballads," 1848; "The New Pastoral," 1855; "The House by the Sea," 1856; "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," 1862; "A Summer Story, and other Poems," 1865; "The Good Samaritan," a poem, 1867; and edited "Specimens of the Female Poets of America," in 1848. His complete poetical works were published in Philadelphia in three volumes, 1867.

CHARLES READE.

The Box Tunnel, IX. 217.

CHARLES READE was born in Ipsden, Oxfordshire, England, in 1814. He was graduated at Oxford in 1835, and elected to a fellowship in 1842. He was called to the bar in 1843, but did not practise long, as he has given his attention wholly to literature. He published "Gold," a drama, in 1850; and in 1852 his first novel, "Peg Woffington," which met with immediate and great success. His subsequent publications are: "Christie Johnstone," 1853; a volume of plays, with Tom Taylor, 1854; "Clouds and Sunshine," and "Art, a Dramatic

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Tale," 1855; "It is Never Too Late to Mend," 1856; "The Double Marriage; or, White Lies," "The Course of True Love Never did Run Smooth," and "Propria Quæ Maribus," and "The Box Tunnel," 1857; "Cream, Jack of all Trades," and "Autobiography of a Thief," 1858; "Love me Little, Love me Long," and "A Good Fight, and other Tales," 1859; "The Eighth Commandment," 1860; "The Cloister and the Hearth," 1861; "Hard Cash," 1863; "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy," 1866; "Foul Play," with Dion Boucicault, 1868; "Put Yourself in His Place," 1870; "A Terrible Temptation," 1871; "The Wandering Heir," 1872; "A Simpleton," 1874; and "A Hero and a Martyr," 1875. Several of these novels attack social and legal abuses with great vigor; and at least one of them, "Hard Cash," was so far effective that it ultimately led to a change in the English lunacy laws. In 1875 Mr. Reade contributed to the New York "Tribune" a series of letters on the subject of literary property and copyright laws.

RICHARD REALF.

An Old Man's Idyl, XV. 84. — My Slain, XV. 219.

RICHARD REALF was born in Framfield, Sussex County, England, June 14, 1834. He attended the village school for a year or two, and was then sent to work in the fields. At the age of fifteen he began to write verses. Two years later he went to visit his sister,

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who was a servant in the family of a physician at Brighton, and her mistress, learning of his literary tastes, engaged him as her amanuensis. A lecturer on phrenology read publicly some of his poems, in illustration of ideality, and thereupon a good many of the literary people of Brighton went to see him and began to patronize him. Among them were Lady Byron and her daughter Ada, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Mitford, and Rogers. They published a collection of his poems in 1852, under the title "Guesses at the Beautiful."

Realf spent about a year on an estate in Leicestershire, studying the science of agriculture with a nephew of Lady Byron's, and then, in 1854, came to America. He explored the slums of the city of New York, for the purpose of writing sketches, but instead became a sort of Five Points missionary, and spent two years in assisting Mr. Pease in establishing the Self-Improvement Association and organizing a course of cheap lectures.

In 1856 he conducted a large number of Free State emigrants to Kansas, where the whole party were arrested by United States dragoons, under orders from Governor Geary. There Realf assisted in editing one or two papers, corresponded for Eastern journals, and made the acquaintance of old John Brown, whom he accompanied to Canada, and was appointed Secretary of State in the provisional government which Brown and his party projected. The proposed movement was deferred for two years, and Realf, after a visit to England, made a tour of observation in the Southern States. He assumed all sorts of disguises and aliases, and was frequently in imminent peril. In October, 1859,

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when Brown captured Harper's Ferry, Realf was in Texas, and was arrested and sent to Washington, narrowly escaping lynching on the way.

He enlisted as a private in the 88th Illinois Infantry early in 1862, and served through the war, after which he was transferred to the 50th Colored Infantry, and was mustered out with the rank of captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel, in March, 1866. He was on terms of intimate friendship with General Lytle, author of "I am dying, Egypt, dying," and stood close by him when he fell at Chickamauga. The bullet that reached the general's heart passed through a sonnet that Realf had addressed to him a few days before. He wrote a considerable number of his best lyrics while in the field, which have been published in various periodicals, and some of which have been widely copied.

He made the first Republican speech ever made in Mississippi, at Jackson, in the autumn of 1865, and very narrowly escaped murder there. He went to South Carolina in 1868, and organized a negro school, which he taught for several months in a shed thatched with brush, because no one would rent him a room. Then he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for Edgefield District, which office here signed in 1870, and returned to the North. In September, 1873, he delivered the annual poem before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; and in May, 1874, wrote the poem for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He is now on the editorial staff of the Pittsburgh, Penn., "Commercial," and has recently entered the lecture-field, his most interesting subjects being "Ossawatomie Brown, the Unwrit-

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ten Story of the Martyr of Harper's Ferry," and "Battle Flashes." "An Old Man's Idyl" appeared originally in the "Atlantic Monthly," and "My Slain" in "Harper's Magazine."

Realf committed suicide in Oakland, Cal., October 28, 1878.

JOHN RUSKIN.

The King of the Golden River, X. 56. — The Firmament, XVII. 224.

JOHN RUSKIN was born in London, in February, 1819. From his father, a merchant, he inherited a large fortune. He was graduated in 1842 at Oxford, where, in 1839, he had gained a prize for a poem entitled "Salsetto and Elphanta." He studied art, and learned water-color painting, and in 1843 published "Modern Painters: their Superiority in the Art of Landscape Painting to all the Ancient Masters. By a Graduate of Oxford." Its startling propositions and masterly style created a sensation, and it met with violent opposition and equally violent admiration. Ruskin expanded the work into a comprehensive treatise, publishing the fifth and last volume in 1860, the last three being illustrated by himself. He travelled extensively to collect materials for this work. In 1860–67 he published a revised edition, in which he reversed many of his former opinions.

Meanwhile he has written voluminously on architecture, political economy, and other subjects, his principal publications being: "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," 1849; "Pre-Raphaelitism," and "The King of the

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Golden River," 1851; "The Stones of Venice," 1851–53; "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," 1854; "Elements of Drawing," 1857; "The Political Economy of Art," 1858; "The Two Paths," 1859; "Unto this Last," 1862; "Sesame and Lilies," 1864; "The Ethics of the Dust," 1865; "The Crown of Wild Olive," 1866; and "The Queen of the Air," 1869.

In 1867 he was appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1869 was elected Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford, and two years later he endowed a chair of drawing there. He has lectured both at the University and before popular audiences, and several of his courses have been published. He has also written largely for periodicals, and since January, 1871, has been publishing monthly letters to workingmen, under the title of "Fors Clavigera." Selections from his works have appeared under the titles "The True and the Beautiful in Nature and Art," "Precious Thoughts," "Frondes Agrestes" (entirely from "Modern Painters," with critical notes by himself), and "Art Culture," a complete treatise constructed from selected passages.

KATHERINE SAUNDERS.

The Haunted Crust, V. 51.

KATHERINE SAUNDERS lives in England, and within five years past has acquired a high reputation as a writer of vivid and powerful tales. She has

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published "Gideon's Rock," which reached a sale of one hundred thousand copies in England; "The High Mills," etc., 1870; "The Haunted Crust," etc., 1871; "Margaret and Elizabeth, a Story of the Sea," 1873; and "Joan Merryweather, and other Tales," 1874.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee, XIV. 155. — Song, XV. 124. — Coronach, XV. 133.

WALTER SCOTT was born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. His father was a writer to the Signet. Walter was a sickly child, and an injury to his right foot made him lame for life. Before he reached his teens he had read immensely, — travels, history, fairy-tales, and poetry. In 1783 he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he did not rank high in scholarship, and in 1792 he was admitted to the Scottish bar. After a few years' practice, he gave up the law, and devoted himself entirely to literature. His first publication was translations of Bürger's "Leonora" and "Wild Huntsman," 1796, and it was not successful. In 1802 he published "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and in 1805 "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which at once gave him high reputation as a poet. This was followed by "Marmion," 1808; "The Lady of the Lake," 1810; "Don Roderick," 1811; "Rokeby," and "The Bridal of Triermain," 1813; "The Lord of the Isles," 1814; and "Harold the Dauntless," 1817.

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Both the excellence and the popular success of his poetry culminated in "The Lady of the Lake." After that the charm began to pall, and Scott was quite as well aware of it as anybody. He now resumed a historical romance which he had begun some years before, finished it, and published it anonymously in 1814, under the title of "Waverley; or, 'T is Sixty Years Since." It had a brilliant success, and was followed by the long series of romances to which it has given name. Their order of publication was as follows: "Guy Mannering," 1815; "The Antiquary," "The Black Dwarf," and "Old Mortality," 1816; "Rob Roy," 1817; "The Heart of Mid Lothian," 1818; "The Bride of Lammermoor," "A Legend of Montrose," and "Ivanhoe," 1819; "The Monastery" and "The Abbot," 1820; "Kenilworth" and "The Pirate," 1821; "The Fortunes of Nigel," 1822; "Peveril of the Peak," "Quentin Durward," and "St. Ronan's Well," 1823; "Redgauntlet," 1824; "The Betrothed" and "The Talisman," 1825; "Woodstock," 1826; "Chronicles of the Canongate," 1827; "The Fair Maid of Perth," 1828; "Anne of Geierstein," 1829; "Count Robert of Paris," "Castle Dangerous," and "The Surgeon's Daughter," 1831.

Scott had little ambition for literary fame. His great desire was to become a landed proprietor, and found a family. He was created a baronet in 1820, and with the immense profits of his novels he purchased gradually a large tract of land on the Tweed, near Melrose, and built Abbotsford, which has been called "a romance in stone." But when his publishers and printers, Constable & Co. and Ballantyne & Co., of Edinburgh, failed, in 1826, it

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was found that Scott was a silent partner in one house, and was deeply involved in the liabilities of the other. At the age of fifty-five he sat down to work out a debt of £150,000. He gave up all that he had except Abbotsford, and by prodigious efforts produced in six years a large number of books, including a "Life of Napoleon," a "History of Scotland," and the last half-dozen of his novels. The profits of these works paid the last of the debt a short time after his death, which took place at Abbotsford, September 21, 1832, from a gradual paralysis caused by over-work, which a sojourn in the South of Europe did not remedy.

The standard life of Scott is that by Lockhart, his son-in-law, published in 1836–38; the latest is by Francis Turner Palgrave, 1867. The best representation of his features is Chantrey's bust. Scott married Charlotte Margaret Carpenter in 1797. His only surviving descendant is a granddaughter of Lockhart, Mary Monica Hope-Scott, born in 1852, who lives at Abbotsford.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Five Sonnets, XV. 43.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, April 23, 1564. His father, John Shakespeare, seems to have followed various callings. His mother was Mary Arden, daughter of a landed proprietor. They had eight children, of

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whom William was the third. He was educated at the grammar school of Stratford. In November, 1582, he married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years older than he, and in May, 1583, a daughter was born to them.

In 1589 Shakespeare was an actor in London, and soon afterward he began to write plays in connection with Robert Greene and Christopher Marlowe. He published his "Venus and Adonis" in 1593, "The Rape of Lucrece" in 1594, "The Passionate Pilgrim" in 1599, and his Sonnets and "A Lover's Complaint" in 1609. The Sonnets, one hundred and fifty-four in number, are the best in the language. The publisher dedicated them to "Mr. W. H.," whom he calls "the only begetter of these ensuing sonnets." A great deal of ingenuity has been expended in arranging the Sonnets into series and explaining them, and guessing at the identity of "W. H." Perhaps the best guess is that it was William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Shakespeare wrote thirty-three plays, or thirty-seven, if we count the separate parts into which some of them are divided. The earliest known edition of them is a folio of 1623. "A Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare, with particular Reference to Copies in America," by Justin Winsor, with sixty-eight illustrations, has just been published in Boston.

Shakespeare's earliest plays, written before 1592, seem to have been "The Taming of a Shrew," "King Henry VI.," "Titus Andronicus," "Love's Labor 's Lost," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and "The Comedy of Errors." Between 1592 and 1596 he probably wrote in the following order: "Richard III.," "All 's Well that

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Ends Well," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "King Richard II.," and "The Merchant of Venice." From 1596 to 1600 he wrote "King John," "King Henry IV.," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "As You Like It," "Much Ado about Nothing," "King Henry V.," "Twelfth Night," and "Hamlet." In the next thirteen years he wrote probably in the following order: "Troilus and Cressida," "Measure for Measure," "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Julius Cæsar," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Coriolanus," "Cymbeline," "Timon of Athens," "The Winter's Tale," "The Tempest," and "King Henry VIII." "Pericles," published in his lifetime as his, was probably the work of an inferior writer, which he tried to improve.

In 1875 W. Carew Hazlitt published "Shakespeare's Library," a collection of the immediate sources of the plots of these plays, — an enlargement of a work with the same title by Collier.

Between 1610 and 1613 Shakespeare retired to Stratford, where he lived in easy circumstances. He died there, April 23, 1616, and was buried in Stratford Church.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

The Sensitive Plant, XIII. 99. — Lines to an Indian Air, XV. 42. — To the Skylark, XV. 106. — A Lament, XV. 192.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY was born near Horsham, Sussex, England, August 4, 1792. His father was a baronet. He spent three years at Eton,

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where he distinguished himself by refusing to "fag," and at the age of eighteen went to Oxford. Two years later he published "A Defence of Atheism," for which he was expelled from the University. His father refused to receive him at home, and became completely estranged from him when he married, in August, 1811, Harriet Westbrook, the daughter of a retired inn-keeper. At the end of two years they separated, for the simple reason that Shelley had found a woman whom he preferred to his wife. This was Mary, daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft. Shelley travelled with her on the Continent in 1814; and in 1816, after his wife had drowned herself, he married her, out of deference to her scruples, not because he considered the marriage contract either binding or necessary. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley wrote several works, the best known of which is "Frankenstein."

In 1815 Shelley wrote "Alastor," while residing near Windsor. In 1816 he travelled in Switzerland, and made the acquaintance of Byron. In 1817 he wrote "The Revolt of Islam," while living at Marlow. He wrote "Queen Mab" at the age of eighteen, and printed it privately. It was published surreptitiously in 1821. In March, 1818, he left England, never to return. He went to Italy, where he saw much of Byron, and resided successively in Rome, Venice, and Pisa. There he wrote "Prometheus Unbound," a drama, "The Cenci," a tragedy, "Julian and Maddalo," a record of a conversation between himself and Byron, "The Witch of Atlas," "Epipsychidion," "Adonais," and "Hellas." In April, 1822, he removed to Lerici, on the Gulf of Spezia. In

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July he went to Leghorn to welcome Leigh Hunt to Italy. On the 8th he sailed on the return voyage, in a small boat, with a friend named Williams. The boat was capsized in a squall, and both were drowned. When the bodies were washed ashore, Byron, Hunt, and Trelawney burned them, and deposited the ashes of Shelley in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, near the grave of Keats.

Notwithstanding the looseness of some of his moral ideas, Shelley was extremely benevolent, and spent a large part of the liberal income which his father allowed him, in well-considered charity. He was thoroughly sincere in his radical and revolutionary ideas, and never shrank from the consequences of them. His widow edited his collected poems, with biographical notes, in 1839, and a selection from his letters, translations, and prose writings in 1840. His life was written by Thomas Medwin, 1849; and by Thomas Jefferson Hogg, 1858. Denis Florence Mac-Carthy published "Shelley's Early Life, from Original Sources," in 1872, and in 1875 appeared in London an inexpensive edition of his entire works, in four small volumes, including his forgotten novels, "Zastrozzi" and "St. Irvyne," which appeared anonymously in 1810–11.

JAMES SHIRLEY.

Death's Final Conquest, XV. 182.

JAMES SHIRLEY was born in London, September 13, 1596. He was educated at Cambridge, took

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orders, and obtained a living in Hertfordshire, which he soon resigned because he had become a Roman Catholic. He taught school for two years, and then, in 1625, settled in London and devoted himself to writing plays, of which he had produced thirty-three when, in 1642, the theatres were closed by act of Parliament. He published a volume of poems in 1646. His play of "The Traitor," partly recast by Sheil in 1819, still survives under the title of "Evadne." Shirley served under the Earl of Newcastle in the civil wars, and then returned to school-teaching. He and his wife were driven from their house by the great fire of London, and both perished from fatigue and exposure, October 29, 1666. His collected works, edited by Gifford and Dyce, were published in 1833. The poem selected occurs in one of his dramas.

CHARLES DOYNE SILLERY.

She Died in Beauty, XV. 164.

CHARLES DOYNE SILLERY was born in Athlone, Ireland, March 2, 1807. His father was a captain of the royal artillery. After a voyage to India in a merchantman, he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, but scarcely practised the profession, as he was taken with consumption, and died in that city, May 16, 1836. He had acquired a liberal education, mostly by study at home, and wrote verses at a very early age. He published "Vallery; or, The Citadel of the Lake," a poem, 1829; "Eldred of Erin," a poem, 1830; "The

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Exiles of Chamouni, a Drama," 1834; and a "Discourse on the Sufferings of Christ," 1836. He contributed poems to the "Edinburgh Literary Journal," and for a short time edited a religious periodical.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

Dreamthorp, IV. 108. — Lady Barbara, XIII. 96.

ALEXANDER SMITH was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, December 31, 1830. After receiving a fair education, he became a pattern-designer in a lace-factory in Glasgow. He gave his leisure hours to poetry, and in 1853 published "A Life Drama," a long dramatic poem, together with a half-dozen shorter poems, one of which was "Lady Barbara." This volume created a sensation in literary circles, being looked upon as the earnest of a great poet; but the tide of favor soon turned, and Mr. Smith was more over-abused than he had been over-praised. In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the University of Edinburgh. In 1855 he published, with Sydney Dobell, "Sonnets on the War." His "City Poems" appeared in 1857; "Edwin of Deira," a long narrative poem in blank verse, in 1861; "Dreamthorp," a volume of essays, of which the first is selected for this series, 1863; "A Summer in Skye," 1865; and "Alfred Hagart's Household," a short novel, 1865. Mr. Smith also edited a fine edition of Burns. He died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, January 5, 1867.

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HORACE SMITH.

The Picnic Party, IX. 102.

HORACE SMITH was born in London, December 31, 1779. He became a stock-broker, and about the age of twenty-one began to write for periodicals, generally in conjunction with his brother James (1775–1839), whose name is always associated with his in literature. When Drury Lane Theatre was rebuilt, in 1812, a prize was offered for a poetical address, to be recited at the reopening. In six weeks the Smiths wrote a series of parodies on the styles of contemporary poets, which they published in a volume as the "Rejected Addresses." It had found great difficulty in getting a publisher, but achieved a brilliant success. Horace retired from business in 1820, and devoted himself assiduously to literature. He published "Brambletye House," "Tor Hill," "Reuben Apsley," "Jane Lomax," "The New Forest," and other novels, and numerous poems. He had amassed a large fortune, and was noted for his wit, geniality, and benevolence. He died at Tunbridge Wells, July 12, 1849.

CAROLINE BOWLES SOUTHEY.

The Pauper's Death-Bed, XV. 208.

CAROLINE ANNE BOWLES was born in Hampshire, England, in 1787. She was the daughter of

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a retired officer, and both of her parents died when she was very young. She remained in retirement at the country home which had been her father's, and published, "Ellen Fitz-Arthur," a poem, 1820; "The Widow's Tale, and other Poems," 1822; "Solitary Hours, Prose and Verse," 1826; and "Chapters on Churchyards," a series of tales and sketches originally contributed to "Blackwood," 1829. On June 5, 1839, she married Robert Southey, the Poet Laureate (1774–1843), whose first wife had died two years before. Miss Bowles and he had long been warm personal friends, and had talked of writing books together. After his death she published two or three fragmentary volumes of poetry with both his initials and her own on the title-page. She died in 1854.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

D'Outre Mort, II. 60. — The South Breaker, VII. 115. — Ray, XI. 51.

HARRIET ELIZABETH PRESCOTT was born in Calais, Maine, April 3, 1835. She removed to Newburyport, Mass., at an early age, and was educated there. In 1865 she married Mr. Richard S. Spofford, a lawyer of Boston. They reside at Newburyport. She has written for all the leading magazines, both prose and poetry, and has published in book form, "Sir Rohan's Ghost," 1859; "The Amber Gods," and other stories, 1863; "Azarian, an Episode," 1864; "New England Legends," 1871; and "The Thief in the Night," 1872.

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EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

Betrothed Anew, XV. 86. — The Undiscovered Country, XV. 220. — Toujours Amour, XV. 228.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN was born in Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1833. When he was two years old, his father died. His mother subsequently married Hon. W. B. Kinney, of New Jersey, United States Minister to Turin. A collected edition of her poems was published in New York in 1867. Stedman received his early education in Norwich, Conn., and in 1849 entered Yale College.

He became editor of the Norwich "Tribune," married in 1853, and bought the Winsted "Herald," which he sold in 1855, and removed to New York City. In 1859 he published in the New York "Tribune" three lyrics, "The Ballad of Lager Bier," "The Diamond Wedding," and "How Old Brown took Harper's Ferry," — which brought him into literary prominence at once. In 1860 Mr. Stedman published "Poems, Lyrical and Idyllic." In the same year he became editorially connected with the "World," and during the first two years of the Rebellion was its correspondent in the field. In 1863 he became private secretary to Attorney-General Bates, and in 1864 returned to New York, where he has long been a member of the Stock Exchange.

He has published "Alice of Monmouth, and other Poems," 1864; "The Blameless Prince, and other Poems," 1869; a complete edition of his poems, 1874; "Victorian Poets," a volume of critical essays, 1875; and "Edgar Allan Poe," an essay, Boston, 1880.

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CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

Chumming with a Savage, XVIII. 7.

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1840. At an early age he went to California with his father, and San Francisco has since been his home, though he has spent many years wandering about the earth, much of the time among the islands of the Pacific, and more recently in southern Europe. He has published "South-Sea Idyls," from which our selection is taken, 1873, and "Mashallah, a Flight into Egypt," 1880, besides a few graceful poems and numerous prose contributions to periodical literature. His "South-Sea Idyls" has been republished in England, under another title.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

A Song of the Camp, XV. 130.

BAYARD TAYLOR was born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825. In 1842 he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in West Chester, and about that time he began to contribute poetry to the newspapers. He published a small volume entitled "Ximena, and other Poems," in 1844, and in the same year went to Europe, where he made a long pedestrian tour, and wrote a series of letters to the New York "Tribune." He returned home in 1846, and published "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff," which gave him considerable reputation. He edited a newspaper at

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Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, for a year, and then removed to New York, where he became connected with the "Tribune," both editorially and as a proprietor. In 1849 he set out on the first of a series of tours, in the course of which he visited every part of the world. He published more than a dozen volumes of travels, four novels, — "Hannah Thurston," "John Godfrey's Fortunes," "The Story of Kennett," and "Joseph and his Friend," — and a volume of short stories.

In 1862 he was appointed Secretary to the American Legation at St. Petersburg, and in the following year he became Chargé d'Affaires there. He returned home in 1864.

Mr. Taylor's poems have appeared under the following titles: "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads, and other Poems," 1848; "Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs," 1851; "Poems of the Orient," 1854; "Poems of Home and Travel," a collection of all that he cared to preserve of his early lyrics, 1855; "The Poet's Journal," 1862; "The Picture of St. John," 1866; "The Masque of the Gods," 1872; "Lars, a Pastoral of Norway," 1873; "The Prophet, a Tragedy," 1874; and "Home Pastorals, and other Poems," 1875; the last being a collection of his minor pieces written since 1862. In 1870–71, he published a translation, in the original metres, of the First and Second Parts of Goethe's "Faust," which is said to be the best translation of it in existence.

He was appointed Minister to Germany in March, 1878, and died in Berlin on the 19th of December in that year. He had been one of the most popular lyceum lecturers in the United States.

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BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.

The Grammar of Life, IV. 153. — Three November Days, XI. 103. — Going Home, XV. 185.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR was born in Lowville, New York, in 1822. He was educated at Madison University, Hamilton, New York, of which his father was president. In 1845 he published "The Attractions of Language"; and in 1853, "January and June," a volume of essays and poems, from which the "Grammar of Life" is taken. For many years he was the literary editor of the Chicago "Evening Journal," and during the Rebellion he was its principal correspondent, following the headquarters of the army of the Cumberland. In picturesque description his letters surpassed those of all his contemporaries in the field. Some of them have been gathered into a volume, under the title of "Pictures in Camp and Field," published in 1867, of which a new edition has just appeared. To its author and publishers we are indebted for permission to use "Three November Days." In 1873 Mr. Taylor published "The World on Wheels," a series of railway sketches, and in 1874 a volume of poems entitled "Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme." All of his books have passed through numerous editions. For several years he has appeared regularly on the lyceum platform, with lectures and poems, in which capacity he enjoys especial popularity at the West. He resides at La Porte, Indiana, where occurred the incident related in "Going Home."

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ALFRED TENNYSON.

Morte d'Arthur, XIII. 199. — Locksley Hall, XIV. 7. — The Lotos-Eaters, XIV. 85. — Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, XIV. 207. — The Voyage, XV. 13. — Mariana, XV. 37. — Bugle-Song, XV. 40. — Break, Break, Break, XV. 53. — The Days that are no more, XV. 65. — The Eagle, XV. 105. — A Farewell, XV. 112. — The Land of Lands, XV. 126. — Tithonus, XV. 193. — St. Agnes, XV. 215.

ALFRED TENNYSON was born in 1809 or 1810, in Somerby, Lincolnshire, England, where his father was rector. He is the third of twelve children. His education was begun by his father, and finished at Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1829 he gained the chancellor's medal for a poem in blank verse, on "Timbuctoo." In 1827, with his brother Charles (who has since become vicar of Grasby, and assumed the surname of Turner), he published a small volume entitled "Poems, by Two Brothers." In the opinion of Coleridge, those signed "C. T." gave promise of a rising poet, while those signed "A. T." did not. Frederick Tennyson obtained a prize for a Greek poem in 1828, and in 1854 published "Days and Hours," a volume of poems.

In 1830 Alfred Tennyson published "Poems, chiefly Lyrical," which contained nothing strikingly good, except "Mariana." A revised and greatly enlarged edition was issued in 1832, and it now contained "The Lady of Shalott," "Œnone," "The May Queen," "The Lotos-Eaters," and the fragment to which, for want of a

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better, I have given the title "The Land of Lands." One would suppose that these were enough for the immediate recognition of a great poet; but Tennyson's reputation grew very slowly, until in 1842 he published "English Idyls, and other Poems," which contained "Morte d'Arthur," "St. Simeon Stylites," the subtlest satire ever written, "The Talking Oak," "The Two Voices," "The Day-Dream," and "Locksley Hall." This was too much for the prejudice of any critic, or the indifference of any public, and Tennyson at once took his rightful place as the first of living poets. In 1847 he published "The Princess, a Medley," from which "The Days that are no more" and the "Bugle-Song" are taken; in 1849, "In Memoriam," which at first appeared anonymously; in 1855, "Maud, and other Poems," which included the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," first published on the morning of the funeral, November 18, 1852; and in 1859 the first four "Idyls of the King." Here his highest work was completed. He has since published "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," including "Tithonus," "The Voyage," and "Sea-Dreams," a very poor idyl, for which he received £10 a line, 1864; half a dozen additional "Idyls of the King," none of which are equal to the first four; "The Window; or, The Songs of the Wrens," written for music, 1870; and "Queen Mary, a Drama," 1875. A concordance to his works, by D. B. Brightwell, was published in London in 1869.

Tennyson lived at various places in and about London, until, on the death of Wordsworth, in 1850, he was appointed Poet Laureate. About the same time he married,

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and soon after fixed his residence at Faringford, Isle of Wight, where he lived till 1869, when he removed to Petersfield, Hampshire.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

Bluebeard's Ghost, IX. 67. — The End of the Play, XIV. 92. — The Age of Wisdom, XV. 115. — George the Third, XVIII. 124.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY was born in 1811, in Calcutta, where his father was in the service of the East India Company. He was educated at the Charterhouse, London, and at Cambridge, but did not take a degree. He inherited £ 20,000, and after coming of age travelled on the Continent and studied art, intending to be an artist. But he was not successful, except in caricature, and not eminently so in that. When Dickens was rising to fame, Thackeray applied to him for an engagement to illustrate his works, and submitted several sketches; but Dickens declined the offer.

Thackeray lost a large part of his fortune through bad investments, and about the age of thirty adopted literature as a profession. He wrote for the London journals and "Fraser's Magazine" numerous tales, poems, sketches, and reviews, under the signatures of Michael Angelo Titmarsh and George Fitz-Boodle. His "Paris Sketch-Book" was published in 1840; "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," "The Chronicle of the Drum," and "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," in 1841; and the "Irish

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Sketch-Book," in 1843. None of these were very popular, probably from their lack of broad and striking caricature.

"Punch" was established in 1841, and Thackeray became its best writer. Besides numerous poems, he contributed three series of papers: "The Fat Contributor," "Jeames's Diary," and "The Snob Papers," which gradually gave him a reputation. In 1846 he published "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo," and "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," a Christmas book. His "Vanity Fair," after being tossed about among the publishers and rejected by nearly all of them, was published in monthly numbers in 1846–48, with his own illustrations, and was immensely successful. His Christmas books, "Our Street" and "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," appeared in 1848–49, the latter closing with the poem called "The End of the Play." "The History of Pendennis" was published in 1850.

Thackeray delivered in London, in 1851, a course of lectures on "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," which he repeated in Scotland and in the United States in 1855. When they were published, 10,000 copies were sold in a week. Another course, on "The Four Georges," was delivered first in the United States.

The "History of Henry Esmond, Esq.," was published in 1852; "The Newcomes," serially, in 1854–55; and "The Virginians," in 1857–58. The "Cornhill Magazine," with Thackeray as its editor, was started in January, 1860, and soon reached a circulation of 100,000. His "Lovel the Widower," "Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World," and "Roundabout Papers" appeared

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originally in this magazine. His "Ballads" were first published collectively in 1855. On the morning of December 24, 1863, he was found dead in his bed.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

A Winter Walk, XVII. 91.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU was born in Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817. He was graduated at Harvard in 1837, was for a short time a teacher and surveyor, and spent the rest of his life as a sort of hermit, living alone in a small house on the shore of Walden Pond. His works are "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," 1849; "Walden; or, Life in the Woods," 1854; "Excursions," from which our selection is taken, 1863; "The Maine Woods," 1864; "Cape Cod," 1865; "Letters and Poems," 1865; and "A Yankee in Canada," 1866. He died May 6, 1862.

HENRY TIMROD.

Ode, XV. 136.

HENRY TIMROD was born in Charleston, S. C., December 8, 1829. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and studied law. During the first years of the Rebellion he wrote numerous martial lyrics, in which the usual cant of Southern chivalry was relieved by a considerable vein of poetic thought and diction. Early in 1863 he went to the headquarters of the Army of the West as a correspondent of

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the Charleston "Mercury." In January, 1864, he became part proprietor and took editorial charge of the Columbia "South Carolinian," and in February he married Miss Kate Goodwin, the Kate of many of his poems. When General Sherman occupied the city, in February, 1865, the paper was discontinued; but it was revived in Charleston a year later, and Timrod was engaged to write editorials for it. For a few months in 1867 he was assistant secretary to Governor Orr. But he was discouraged by the refusals which his manuscripts met with, the collapse of the Confederacy had utterly impoverished him, his health had been gradually giving way, and he died in Columbia, from hemorrhage of the lungs, October 6, 1867. A volume of his poems was published in Boston in 1860; and an enlarged edition, with a memoir by Paul H. Hayne, in New York, in 1873.

HENRY VAUGHAN.

They are all Gone, XV. 80.

HENRY VAUGHAN was born in Llansaintfread, Brecknockshire, Wales, in 1621. He was educated at Oxford, where he suffered a short imprisonment for his too zealous loyalty to the royal cause, left without taking a degree, studied medicine in London, and passed the remainder of his life in his native parish. He published four volumes of poetry: a translation of the tenth satire of Juvenal, with original amatory pieces, 1646; "Silex Scintillans," 1650; "Olor Iscanus" (Swan of

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the Usk), 1651; and "Thalia Redivivus, the Pastimes and Diversions of a Country Muse," 1678; — and two of prose: "The Mount of Olives," 1652; and "Flores Solitudinis," 1678. All of these, except the first, were devotional. From his living in the country of the ancient Silures, Vaughan was called "the Silurist." He died on the 23d of April, 1695.

NANCY PRIEST WAKEFIELD.

Over the River, XV. 78.

NANCY AMELIA WOODBURY PRIEST was born in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1837. Her poem "Over the River" was published originally in the Springfield, Mass., "Republican," in August, 1857. It was copied into nearly every paper in the country, and was probably pasted into quite every scrap-book. She subsequently wrote a considerable number of short poems, none of which attained the popularity of her first. She married Lieutenant A. C. Wakefield in 1865, and died in Winchendon, Mass., September 20, 1870.

MRS. E. A. WALKER.

The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things, V. 95.

KATHERINE KENT CHILD was born in Pittsford, Vermont. She is a daughter of Rev. Willard Child, D. D. In 1863 she married Rev. Edward Ashley

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Walker, who was graduated at Yale College in 1856, was chaplain of the 1st Connecticut heavy artillery during the Rebellion, and died, in 1866, of disease contracted in the army, after a brief pastorate of the Old South Church in Worcester, Mass. The "Total Depravity of Inanimate Things" appeared originally in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1864, and its title quickly passed into a proverb. Since then Mrs. Walker has contributed frequently to various magazines. She has published anonymously several juveniles, including the "Watson's Woods Series," has edited two compilations of sacred poetry, "The Cross-Bearer" and "Songs of Prayer and Praise," and has translated from the German "Climbing the Glacier."

EDMUND WALLER.

On a Girdle, XV. 23.

EDMUND WALLER was born at Coleshill, Hertfordshire, England, March 3, 1605. He came of an ancient and wealthy family, and his mother was a sister of the famous John Hampden. Waller inherited an estate of £3,500 a year, was educated at Cambridge, and at the age of eighteen entered Parliament. In 1631 he married a London heiress, who died soon afterward. He paid court to Lady Dorothea Sydney and Lady Sophia Murphy, to each of whom he addressed innumerable poems, but all without avail; and he speedily married somebody

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else. In politics, as well, he found little difficulty in adapting himself to circumstances. After acting with the party of Hampden in the Long Parliament, he was won over to the royalists and joined in a conspiracy to raise an armed revolt against Parliament. For this he was fined £10,000 and banished, after he had made a confession which sent three of his fellows to execution. After spending ten years in France, he was permitted to return, and became a flatterer of Cromwell, subsequently filling the same office for Charles II. He re-entered Parliament, and retained his seat till he was eighty years of age. He died at Beaconsfield, October 21, 1687. The first collection of his poems was published in 1644, and a new edition, enlarged by a supplementary volume, in 1690.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER.

The Spinning-Wheel Song, XV. 32.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1810. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1831, and was called to the Irish bar in 1833. For many years he edited the "Dublin University Magazine," to which he was a large contributor under the signature of Jonathan Freke Slingsby, Iota. He published a portion of these articles in book form in 1852, under the title of "The Slingsby Papers." He also published "Poems" in 1854, and "The Dead Bridal" in 1856.

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CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

A-Hunting of the Deer, XVII. 7.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER was born in Plainfield, Mass., September 12, 1829. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1851, practised law in Chicago, and in 1860 became a journalist in Hartford, where he now edits the "Courant." His publications are "My Summer in a Garden," 1871; "Saunterings," 1872; "Back-Log Studies," 1872; "The Gilded Age," with Mark Twain, 1873; "Mummies and Moslems," 1876; "Baddeck, and that Sort of Thing," 1877; "Being a Boy," 1878; and "In the Wilderness," 1879.

SIMON WASTEL.

Man's Mortality, XV. 189.

SIMON WASTEL was born in Westmoreland, England, about 1566. He was educated at Oxford, became master of the free school at Northampton, and published in 1623 "A true Christian's Daily Delight: being the Summe of every Chapter of the Old and New Testament, set downe alphabetically in English Verse." An enlarged and newly arranged edition was issued in 1629, with the title "Microbiblion, or the Bible's Epitome, in Verse." "Man's Mortality" is from the last edition of this work. George Ellis's "Specimens of the Early English Poets" (1790), from which all the modern collections have copied Wastel's poem, gives only the first two stanzas. The six stanzas in the

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"Little Classics" are from a newspaper slip which has been in my possession a long time. I am not able to say whether the four additional ones are those which Ellis omitted, but they certainly bear every internal evidence of being by the same hand as the first two.

JOSEPH BLANCO WHITE.

Night and Death, XV. 104.

JOSEPH BLANCO WHITE was born in Seville, Spain, July 11, 1775. He was educated for the priesthood, and was ordained in 1799. But he left the communion of the Roman Church a few years later, and in 1810 went to England, where he united with the Anglican Church. In London he edited with great ability a monthly entitled *El Español*, which was discontinued at the close of the Peninsular war in 1814, and thereafter White enjoyed a government pension of £250. He edited *Las Variedades*, a Spanish quarterly, in 1822–25, and the "London Review" in 1829. His publications in book form were: "Letters from Spain," 1822; "Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism," 1825; "The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery," 1825; and "Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion," as an answer to Moore's, 1833. He removed to Liverpool in 1839, and died there May 20, 1841. His autobiography, with selections from his correspondence, edited by J. H. Thom, appeared in 1845.

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JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

At Port Royal, XIV. 171. — The River Path, XV. 82. — Ichabod, XV. 123. — My Psalm, XV. 221.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was born in Haverhill, Mass., in December, 1807. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. He left his father's farm at the age of eighteen, spent two years at the Academy of Haverhill, and in 1829 became editor of the "American Manufacturer" in Boston. A year later he took charge of the "New England Weekly Review," published in Hartford, Conn. But he soon relinquished it, and returned to the farm. In 1835 – 36 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in the latter year he was appointed secretary of the American Antislavery Society, and went to Philadelphia to edit the "Pennsylvania Freeman." In 1840 he settled in Amesbury, Mass., where he still resides. For some years he was corresponding editor of the Washington "National Era." He has never married.

Mr. Whittier's prose works are: "Legends of New England," 1831; "Justice and Expediency; or, Slavery considered with a View to its Abolition," 1833; "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," 1836; "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," 1850; and "Literary Recreations," 1854.

His poetical works are: "Mogg Megone," 1835; "Legendary Poems," 1846; "The Bridal of Pennacook," 1848; "Voices of Freedom," 1849; "Songs of Labor, and other Poems," 1850; "The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems," 1853; "The Panorama,

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and other Poems, 1856; "Home Ballads," 1860; "Poems and Lyrics," 1861; "In War Time," 1863; "Snow-Bound," his master-piece, 1865; "The Tent on the Beach," 1867; "Among the Hills," 1868; "Miriam," 1870; "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," 1872; and "Hazel Blossoms," 1875.

EDWARD WHYMPER.

Ascent of the Matterhorn, XVII. 154.

EDWARD WHYMPER was born in London, England, April 27, 1840. He early devoted himself to Alp-climbing, first becoming known by his ascent of Mount Pelvoux, and made several unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit of the Matterhorn, previous to the one described in the selection. He has also made excursions in Greenland. He has published "Scrambles amongst the Alps," illustrated by himself, 1871.

RICHARD HENRY WILDE.

Stanzas, XV. 113.

RICHARD HENRY WILDE was born in Dublin, Ireland, September 24, 1789. He came to the United States in 1797, was Attorney-General of Georgia, and sat in Congress several terms. He passed nearly five years in Italy, found documents which threw new light upon the life of Dante, and discovered Giotto's portrait of him. On his return home, Mr.

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Wilde published, in 1842, "Conjectures and Researches concerning the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso," with translations of several of Tasso's poems. He also wrote the first volume of a projected life of Dante. In 1844 he removed to New Orleans, where he practised his profession, and occupied the chair of Common Law in the University of Louisiana till his death, which took place, September 10, 1847.

The stanzas beginning "My life is like the summer rose" have a curious history. Mr. Wilde had a brother James, an officer in the United States army, who, on his return from the Seminole war, told numerous entertaining stories of his adventures in Florida. This suggested to Richard the idea of a song supposed to be sung by a European held captive among the savages of the Florida coast; and these stanzas, which were intended as the beginning of a longer poem, were the result. Mr. Anthony Barclay, of Savannah, translated the poem into Greek, and afterward somebody started the story that Wilde had stolen it from the Greek of Alcæus. The Georgia Historical Society has published a little volume to set the matter right.

WILLIAM C. WILKINSON.

Enticed, XV. 234.

WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON was born in Westford, Vermont, October 19, 1833. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1857, and at the Theological Seminary there in 1859.

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After making a pedestrian tour through Great Britain, he was ordained pastor of the Wooster Place Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn., in November, 1859. On account of ill health, he resigned the pastorate in 1861, and again visited Europe, returning in 1863. He became a tutor in the University of Rochester, and married a daughter of Professor J. F. Richardson. After a four months' trip across the plains to Colorado, he was settled as pastor of the Baptist Church at Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati. He resigned this pastorate in July, 1866, and in October opened a private school at Tarrytown, on the Hudson. In September, 1872, he accepted the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Rochester Theological Seminary, which he still holds.

Professor Wilkinson has contributed largely to the reviews, popular magazines, and religious weeklies, and has published in book form "The Dance of Modern Society," 1869; and "A Free Lance in the Field of Life and Letters," 1874. His first published poem, "Foreshadowings," appeared anonymously in the "Galaxy" for May, 1869. "Enticed" was published originally in "Putnam's Magazine."

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS.

Beauty and the Beast, IV. 85. — Two Women, XV. 207.

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS was born in Portland, Maine, January 20, 1807. His father and grandfather were both publishers. The family re-

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moved to Boston in 1813. Willis was educated at the Latin School there, at Phillips Andover Academy, and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1827. He published "Scripture Sketches," in verse, while an undergraduate, and gained a prize of $50 for a poem. In 1828 he established the "American Monthly Magazine," which, two or three years later, was merged in the "New York Mirror," published by George P. Morris.

Willis then made an extensive tour of Europe, became an *attaché* of the American Legation in Paris, extended his travels to Asia Minor, and, in 1835, married an English lady. In that year, also, he published "Pencillings by the Way," which had first appeared as a series of letters to the "Mirror." Some strictures on Marryat's novels resulted in a hostile meeting between that author and Willis at Chatham. Willis published in London "Inklings of Adventure," which was re-published in this country, and, like his previous volume, was exceedingly popular.

In 1837 he returned home, and went to live at "Glenmary," on the Susquehanna, near Owego, where he wrote "Letters from Under a Bridge," 1840. In 1839 he became an editor of the "Corsair," a literary weekly, in New York; and in the autumn of that year he went to England again. When he returned, in 1844, he established, with Mr. Morris, the "Evening Mirror." Soon after this his wife died; and after another sojourn in Europe, where he published "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," 1845, he returned to New York, married a daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell of New Bedford, and with Mr. Morris established the "Home Journal," which

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he edited until his death, which took place at "Idlewild," his country seat on the Hudson, January 20, 1867.

Besides the volumes already mentioned, he published: "Loiterings of Travel," 1841; two dramas, "Fortesa the Usurer," and "Bianca Visconti," and an illustrated edition of his poems, 1843; "Rural Letters, and other Records of Thought and Leisure," 1849; "People I have Met," 1850; "Life Here and There," 1850; "Hurrygraphs," 1851; "Memoranda of a Life of Jenny Lind," 1851; "Fun Jottings," 1853; "A Health Trip to the Tropics," 1853; "A Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean," 1853; "Famous Persons and Places," 1854; "Out-Doors at Idlewild," 1854; "The Rag-Bag," 1855; "Paul Fane; or, Parts of a Life else Untold," 1856; and "The Convalescent," 1860. These books had great popularity in their day; but, with the exception of the poems, they are all out of print.

JOHN WILSON.

The Snow-Storm, VII. 184. — The Cloud, XV. 213.

JOHN WILSON was born in Paisley, Scotland, May 18, 1785. His father was a wealthy manufacturer. John received a portion of his early education at Glenorchy, in the Highlands, spent four years at the University of Glasgow, and in 1803 went to Oxford, where in 1806 he received the Newdigate prize for poetry. In 1810 he married, and settled at Elleray, in Cumberland,

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in order to be near Wordsworth, and soon became intimate also with Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey.

Wilson published two long poems which gave him considerable reputation, — "The Isle of Palms," 1812; and "The City of the Plague," 1816. But meanwhile he lost the fortune which his father had left him, and removed to Edinburgh. When "Blackwood's Magazine" was established, in 1817, he and Lockhart became its editors, and Wilson, as Christopher North, continued to contribute to its pages for more than thirty years, being the principal author of the celebrated "Noctes Ambrosianæ." In 1822 he published a volume of tales, "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," which still retains its popularity; and in 1842 the "Recreations of Christopher North." "The Snow-Storm" is from the former.

In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. In his last years he received a pension of £200. He died in Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. Wilson was somewhat gruff in his manners, and very athletic; and there are numerous anecdotes of his pugilistic prowess, such as taking off his coat and thrashing a loafer in the market-place.

THEODORE WINTHROP.

Love and Skates, VI. 7.

THEODORE WINTHROP was born in New Haven, Conn., September 21, 1828. He was graduated at Yale College in 1848, went to Europe in 1849, and on

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his return, in 1851, became tutor to a son of William H. Aspinwall, whose counting-house he afterward entered. After spending two years in Panama in the service of the Pacific Steamship Company, he visited California, Oregon, and Vancouver's Island, and subsequently he accompanied the exploring expedition of Lieutenant Strain to the Isthmus of Darien. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, practised for a short time in St. Louis, and then returned to New York. In April, 1861, he joined the 7th New York militia regiment, and his description of its march to Washington, published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in June, attracted wide attention, and was his only considerable production that appeared in print during his lifetime. He became military secretary to General Butler (then at Fortress Monroe), with the rank of major. In the foolishly planned and wretchedly managed attack on Great Bethel, he led an assaulting party on the right. As he leaped upon a log, waved his sword, and cried, "Come on, boys! — one charge, and the day is ours," a North Carolina drummer-boy borrowed a musket and shot him through the breast. That shot probably robbed us of one of the brightest literary geniuses of our time.

Winthrop left three manuscript novels, which were published in 1861–62: "Cecil Dreeme," "John Brent," and "Edwin Brothertoft." And he also left articles which, after some of them had appeared in the "Atlantic," were gathered into two volumes: "Canoe and Saddle," 1862; and "Life in the Open Air," 1863. George William Curtis published a sketch of him in the "Atlantic" for August, 1861.

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WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Intimations of Immortality, XIV. 56. — She was a Phantom of Delight, XV. 18. — Yarrow Unvisited, XV. 93. — On a Picture of Peel Castle in a Storm, XV. 209.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH was born in Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, April 7, 1770. His father was an attorney. He was sent to school at Penrith and Hawkshead, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1791. At the University he excelled in the classics, but was otherwise a poor student. He had written poetry at thirteen, and he still made it his chief study.

During his last year in college he made a pedestrian journey through France, and after graduating he went there again. His strong sympathy with the revolution, and his intimacy with the Girondists, might have had a serious termination, had not a want of funds compelled his return to England.

In 1793 he published two poems, "Descriptive Sketches, taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps," and "An Evening Walk." These made no impression whatever on the public; and Wordsworth, who had refused to take holy orders, was studying the problem what to do for a living, when an intimate friend, dying in 1795, bequeathed him £900 for the special purpose of giving him leisure to cultivate poetry. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy settled at Racedown Lodge, Dorsetshire, whence, in 1797, they removed to Alfoxden, Somersetshire, to be near Coleridge, with whom Wordsworth published "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798. This ven-

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ture met with no success; but its failure did not shake Wordsworth's belief in himself as a poet.

He made a tour in Germany, and then settled permanently in his native county, first at Grasmere, and finally at Rydal Mount. In 1802 his sister came into possession of an estate, and Wordsworth at once married his cousin, Mary Hutchinson, who was the subject of the poem "She was a Phantom of Delight." On a tour through Scotland, in 1803, he made the acquaintance of Walter Scott and Sir George Beaumont, who painted the picture of "Peel Castle in a Storm," which forms the subject of one of the poems here selected. Peel Castle is on the west coast of the Isle of Man. In 1813 Wordsworth was appointed distributor of stamps for Westmoreland.

He had published two volumes of poems in 1807, and after the publication of "The Excursion," in 1814, his genius began to be acknowledged. This poem was intended as one section of an immense work to be entitled "The Recluse." He had been unmercifully ridiculed for systematically spending his powers on trivial themes, and the ridicule was not altogether undeserved. He published "The White Doe of Rylestone," in 1815; "Peter Bell" and "The Wagoner," in 1819; "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent," in 1822; and a collected edition of his poems, in 1842. His works began to be popular when he was about sixty years of age. Previous to that time their pecuniary returns had been scarcely better than nothing. Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L. in 1839, in 1842 he received a pension of £300, and in 1843 succeeded Southey as Poet Laureate. He died at Rydal Mount, April 23, 1850.

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ANONYMOUS

The Story of Ruth, VI. 128. — Lines on a Skeleton, XV. 201.

THE Book of Ruth is supposed to have been written in the time of the Hebrew monarchy, though the grounds on which its date is assigned have been disputed. The events it records probably took place about 1300 B. C. Nothing whatever is known as to its authorship.

The manuscript of "Lines on a Skeleton" was found, about 1820, near a human skeleton in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, and the poem was first published in the "Morning Chronicle." It was written in a clerkly hand, without date or signature, and the author has never made himself known, though it excited much comment, and a reward of fifty guineas was offered for the discovery of the authorship.



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